LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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No. 25, Monday, December 22, 1980/Pausa 1, 1902 (Saka)

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We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER

Many HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : One by one please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am going to raise a very serious issue because it concerns also a Member of this House. The former Deputy Prime Minister and a Member of this House, Shri Y.B. Chavan, the former Chief Minister, a number of legislators and a large number of Kisans whose only demand is concerned with the Central Government, remunerative prices for the agricultural produce, were arrested...

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ... and the judicial magistrate said that their arrest was illegal. Shri Chavan and all others were illegally arrested. I have, therefore, tabled an adjournment motion for the failure of the Central Government to ensure remunerative prices for the agricultural produce. I want to know whether there is any ground on which this can be rejected...
MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed the matter of remunerative prices as also the agitation in Maharashtra.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a new development. A member of this House has been arrested and more than that the judicial magistrate said that the arrest was illegal... (Interruptions) The judicial magistrate says that the arrest of Shri Y.B. Chavan is illegal.

11.05 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make. The following wireless messages from DISPOL, Amravati (Maharashtra) addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, were received on 20/21st December, 1980.

(i) "Wireless message No. DSB/6666/80 dated 20-12-1980. "Shri Y.B. Chavan, M.P. arrested by Amravati Police today at 1000 hours for an offence under section 135 B.P. Act at Maya Savanga P.S. Chandur Railway. He is being sent to Nagpur prison."

(ii) Wireless message No. DSB/6670/1980 dated 20-12-80. "In continuation of my today's wireless message No. DSB/6666/80, I have to bring to your kind notice that the arrest of Shri Y.B. Chavan, M.P. has also been made in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 151 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by the Maharashtra Ordinance No. 7 of 1980."


PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Judicial Magistrate gave the judgement that actually the arrests were illegal.

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Members of Parliament cannot be arrested without the consent of the House. It is deplorable. It is atrocious.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): It is the responsibility of this Parliament to ensure that the executive does not act in a manner that the laws of the land are flouted. Antulay's Government brought the entire executive into contempt. Under Article 356, Antulay's Government is required to be dismissed. I would like this to be discussed in the House.
The Judicial Magistrate passed a stricture that it is illegal. Mr. Antulay's Government is got to be dismissed.

11.08 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED DEATHS AT NARWANA IN HARYANA DUE TO SPURIOUS LIQUOR

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : This is contempt of the House.

NOTED.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

ment of India, we share the concern expressed by you and the sentiments expressed on this occasion when some precious human lives have been lost due to the drinking of illicit liquor; and we will convey to the Government of Haryana the feeling of this House and the views expressed by the hon. Speaker. At the same time—human lives have been lost; and everybody is deeply concerned—that should not be politicalized and demonstrated, by bringing down the dignity of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. I have permitted Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN (Badaga): I want to bring to your notice the extraordinary manner in which the leader of my Group was treated. Please listen to me, Sir, I have a point of view and I must express.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of expressing. You should give something. Under what rules? I have got adjournment motion on this. Mr. Dainavate has done it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHAN: This is a grave matter. When a Member is illegally detained....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have something different, because enough has been said about this issue. On Friday, you will recollect Sir, I gave a privilege motion against the Director General of ICAR for circulating cyclostyled notes for misleading and pressuring....(Interruptions) We are having a debate to-day at 4 O'clock. The usual trick that they follow is to mislead some of the hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I can depend on the Members of this House not to fall to this pressure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There have been 2 precedents in the 4th Lok Sabha. Kindly give me 2 minutes.

Sir, on Dr. Baburao Patel...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to me. We will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I just say that in the 4th Lok Sabha, there were 2 cases.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my room and we will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today there is going to be a debate on this subject. Therefore, you please make an observation on the floor of this House now.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my room and we will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today at 4 O' clock, there is going to be a debate on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, my point is that the Judicial Magistrate has passed a stricture against the Government....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.
Re. Death at Member PAUSA 1, 1902 (Saka)

Enquiry made by Narwana, (Haryana) about the arrest of Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Prof. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, the Judicial Magistrate has said that the arrest of Shri Y. B. Chavan is illegal...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

Shri G. M. BANATWALLA: I have already given a notice under rule 222.

Shri G. M. BANATWALLA: I have already given a notice under rule 222.

Shri BAPUSAHEB PARU-LEKAR (Ratnagiri): The question which I would like to pose is that the hon. Member has been illegally arrested. Now will you please enquire into the matter?

Shri R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, you are the protector of every Member of this House. Mr. Y. B. Chavan was illegally arrested and that has been made clear. Now will you please enquire into the matter?
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in the past when any illegality was involved in the arrest of a Member, you allowed the Member......

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: He should request Mr. Chavan to make a statement......(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why not you accept the contention of my wife?

MR. SPEAKER: You are all hon. Members......(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot abdicate your responsibility as the custodian of the rights of Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall try to abide by the rules, whatever rules are there.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am on a point of order under rule 229. With great respect, I want to submit; you referred to 229 and that does not apply to the facts which I narrated.

You said 229; that is gagging us.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to discuss it with me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would read rule 229. When a Member is arrested on a criminal charge or for criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court: or is detained......that shall be intimated. My point is that the arrest is illegal; that is what has been said over the radio. Are we no going to reply upon it. The magistrate has held that order illegal. It is wrongful confinement by the Maharashtra police; it is beyond 229.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member writes to me about this thing, I will find out......

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRAJAPATI (Hajipur): That we have heard. The point is that the arrest is illegal. It has been over the radio. Are we no going to reply upon it?

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to discuss it with me.

II 20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1682/80.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1683/80.]


(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1684/80.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1685/80.]


(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1686/80.]

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 31 (E) dated the 18th January, 1979, under sub section (3) of section of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1687/80.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ No. 2164 DATED 2-12-80 RE. SANCTION OF HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

On behalf of Shri Shiv Shankar, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) Correcting the reply given on the 2nd December, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 2164 by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit regarding Sanction of House Building Advance. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1688/80.]
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1689/80].

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1979-80, under subsection (2) of section 37, of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1979-80 together with the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1690/80].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) Sir, I have given notice with reference to the laying of papers on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : I have referred he matter under rule 305 please took into it.
the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/80]

(c) (i) Reviews by the Government on the working of the Tripura Forest Development and plantation Corporation Limited Agartala for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi version)* of the Tripura Forest Development and plantation Corporation Limited Agartala, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

(3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (c) (ii)* above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1692/80]

KERALA PATENTS' PROCEEDINGS RULES, DATED 12-8-1977 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Kerala Patents' Proceedings Rules dated the 12th August, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) issued by the High Court of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by section 158 of the Patents' Act, 1970, under section 160 of the said Act,

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Rules.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/80].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDERABAD FOR 1979-80 AND RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, DELHI FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRIMATI SHEILAKAUL):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts.


[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1694/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and

* English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1979.
Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1695/80]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1696/80.]

(4) (i) A number of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing a reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1996/80.]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing a reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at 6(i) above.

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at 7(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1697/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN IASKAR) :

I beg to lay on the Table :


(2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1698/80.]

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND MINORITIES COMMITTEE WITH MEMOS OF ACTIONS—TAKEN THEREON.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79—Parts I and II—under article 338 (2) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1699/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Second Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minorities Commission for the year ending the 31st December, 1979.

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1700/80.]

(3) A Copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79.

(4) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1701/80.]


THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 610A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year, 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1702/80].

(2) A copy of the Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, [Placed in Library See No. LT-1703/80]


SUGAR PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1980-81 PRODUCTION AMENDMENT ORDER, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Amendment Order 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette, of India dated the 15th December 1980 under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1705/80]
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:

I beg to lay on the Table:


(2) A copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1708/80].

(3) A copy of the Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Committee to Review the Wording of Life Insurance Corporation of India along with an explanatory statement from Government. (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1709/80]

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the statement showing action taken by Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1708/80].

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1708/80].

(3) A copy of the Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Committee to Review the Wording of Life Insurance Corporation of India along with an explanatory statement from Government. (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1709/80]
STATEMENTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the following statements:

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report of Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Railways—Loss and Damage claims on Indian Railways.

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Fortieth Action Taken Report of Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Education and Culture—Higher Technical Education.

STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE


COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC undertakings

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SECOND REPORT

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Northeast Frontier Railway and Award of Petty Contracts to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

II.29 h.m.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROBLEMS OF RE-ROLLERS OF STEEL

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of re-rollers of Andhra and other parts of the country who are suffering for want of re-rollable material to sustain their productive efforts due to defective steel distribution policy enunciated by Government of India in June, 1980 according to which entitlement of re-rollers is assessed on the basis of merely capacity for production instead of taking into account the actual production. As a result of this
defective policy some big re-rollers in the country have been able to obtain exaggerated capacity certificates several times larger than the actual production, thus depriving the genuine and actual users of the re-rollable materials—the small scale rollers—of their due rights and entitlements. In this connection, I would like to inform the government that a technical committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1978 to make overall study of the problems of re-rolling industry in the country in order to revamp, rehabilitate and rationalise this industry. I understand that the said Committee had submitted its report some 7 months ago, but it appears the said report has been shelved by the bureaucracy and the vested interests.

I urge upon the Minister to lay the report of the Technical Committee in the House and take urgent steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee in order to save the small scale rollers from being ruined.

(ii) Chemical Fertilizer Factory at Phulpur in U.P.

The Chemical Fertilizer Factory at Phulpur in U.P. was established by the Government of India in 1976. It has a capacity of 1,300,000 tons per annum. The factory is equipped with modern technology and produces a wide range of fertilizers to meet the needs of the agricultural sector.

The factory is located in the eastern part of India and is well connected by road and rail. It operates throughout the year and is staffed by a highly skilled workforce.

This factory plays a vital role in the agricultural sector of the country, providing necessary inputs to farmers for increasing crop yields and improving soil health.

The factory is managed by a team of dedicated professionals who ensure efficient operation and continuous improvement of processes.

The products manufactured by the factory include urea, DAP, SSP, MOP, and a range of other chemical fertilizers that meet the diverse needs of farmers in different regions.

The factory also conducts regular research and development activities to stay abreast with the latest technologies and to introduce new fertilizers to cater to emerging market demands.

Overall, the factory has made significant contributions to the economic growth of the country by enhancing agricultural productivity and feeding the nation's need for high-quality fertilizers.
Shri Digvijay Sinh (Suren-

Shri Manmohan Tudu

(iii) Supply of more railway wagons to Gujarat

(iv) Programme undertaken by Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation in Mayurbhanj, Orissa

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to examine the matter and take appropriate steps not to disturb the local inhabitants from their residential areas and their accessibility for the forest products. The religious Atheradeuli Cave be kept open for religious worship as has been the practice for ages. The Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation should be directed accordingly to operate in areas outside the village boundary. This issue involves the life and death of 50,000 people of my constituency. There will be serious breakdown of law and order in this area and the uncontrolled wrath of tribals may descend upon
[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

those violators of their place of worship. This should be prevented by immediate action.

(v) CONVERSION OF RUPSA-BANGERI-POSHI NARROW GAUGE LINE INTO BROAD GAUGE LINE DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Rupsa-Bangeri-Poshi narrow-gauge railway line in South Eastern Railway was constructed about 75 years back keeping in view the importance of the area which is rich in mineral and forest products. There are constant demands from all sections to convert this narrow gauge railway line into broad-gauge line for which survey and investigations are completed since long. From the survey, it is ascertained that about Rs. 4.30 crores will be required to convert it into a broad gauge line which will be a remunerative one. In the meantime, some medium and large scale industries have been set up and some are coming up very soon in this area along with some new mineral products are traceable, which are to be exploited, which is necessitating the urgency of converting this narrow gauge line into a broad gauge one. In addition to it the passengers traffic has been increased to a great extent and after its conversion into a broad gauge line, the income to the Government exchequer will be increased three times than that of at present.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Ministry to take up this project in the Sixth Plan period on priority basis which will fulfill the long cherished demand of the people of this area and will be a great source of income to the Government exchequer as well as it will be a great help for eradication of poverty from a backward State like Orissa.

(vi) DISRUPTION IN THE SUPPLY OF RATIONED SUGAR IN KERALA

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The people of Kerala have not so far got the ration sugar for the month of November which was to be supplied at the rate of Rs. 2.85. This has happened because the Govt. did not lift the stock from sugar mills in time.

As soon as the Central order raising the price of sugar by 60 to 65 paise per Kg. from first of December was received, it is alleged to have been decided not to distribute sugar in November. The Sugar meant for the month of November is normally distributed in December. Thus now the people would have to pay 65 paise more per Kg. as per the revised rates. The Govt. has not lifted the quota of sugar from the mills meant for November.

21,000 bags of sugar are lying in the Pampa sugar Factory, a public sector factory. This factory where 800 tonnes of sugar are produced daily, has been closed due to the partial strike by a section of the workers. The Govt. is not taking any step to reopen the factory or lift the accumulated stock of sugar.

All this has disrupted the distribution of sugar in Kerala. Therefore I request the Central Govt. to give suitable instructions to the State Govt. to relieve the difficulties of the people.

(vii) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR EASTERN U.P.

SHRI RAMNATH SIRAS LAL (Kanpur) : Prayog Marvel, in Uttar Pradesh ke tehn sri vrn mihile senee hua. Kanpur ki yojan

*The Original speech was delivered in Malayalam.
प्रश्न प्रारंभिक स्वरूप के भाग में मंत्री जनरल पं. जबरदस्त ने 1959, 1961 तथा 1962 में प्रकाश दिया है। वे यहाँ के भाग इस प्रकार की विधि देखकर काफी भाविक हुए। 1970 यात्रा के द्वारा यहाँ के स्वास्थ्य की तुलना रेखा बनी पर दंड में समाप्त विकासशीलों योजनाओं भी बने हो गई।

प्रथम प्रारंभ मंत्री। स्वरूप पं. जबरदस्त ने 1959, 1961 तथा 1962 में यहाँ दौरा किया। वे यहाँ के भाग इसने की विधि देखकर काफी भाविक हुए। 1970 यात्रा के द्वारा यहाँ के स्वास्थ्य की तुलना रेखा बनी पर दंड में समाप्त विकासशीलों योजनाओं भी बने हो गई।

प्रत्येक दिनों भावना बाद का भी यहाँ प्रकाश रहा। एक हजार से थोड़ा समय बड़ गया। कई हजार एक सेक्टर पंप जल प्रवाहित हो गई। दो रात्रिय का निलंबन पर गए। अन्तराल में पहले बढ़ गए।

यहाँ कोई नहीं तथा राजनीतिक धरोहरिक प्रकाश नहीं है। जब कि यहाँ कांग्रेस दल का भाग कार्यालय का पत्थर जा सकता है। दीर्घ तथा शराब, शीशी उपयोग लागू जीवन बदल आ सकता है। भारी सूखे मंत्री भारत सरकार को 9 मंढल सदस्यों के दल में एक खड़ा का कार्यालय लगाने के लिए, में प्रमाण प्रदान किया।

इस क्षेत्र में नंगिर नामक स्थान पर एक छोटी ही गोली मिटता है। इस भीड़ ने दिन के दौरान में यहाँ के मनोरंजन का होलमाम बनाकर निर्माण किया। लोगों में तर्क प्रचार जगती। गोली की निकास होने पर एक खड़ा भी बह उठा। ध्यान देखकर वे, उन्नापुर्ण मंडल में स्वास्थ्य होने के लिए जिस क्षेत्र में चीनी भाषा में सैकड़ों लोगों को काम दिया गया। पर सारे में कोई पूरा हीं दृष्टि निकासक बूंदित हो गया।

3095 LS—2
[Dr. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): I wish to bring to the notice of this hon. House and government the following urgent matter under Rule 377 for immediate action.

The Insecticides Act was promulgated in 1971 with the objective of preventing the risk to human beings and animals.

(x) REGISTRATION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING INSECTICIDES
Under the Act every formulator has to get a registration number from the Central Insecticides Board, Faridabad for which an application with a challan for Rs. 100 for each product has to be submitted along with 7 copies of labels and leaflets.

Until 1974, formulators were freely given registration numbers but thereafter the CIB started insisting on each application being accompanied by Bio Efficacy and Toxicological data. Mostly the insecticides used in India have been in use for 10 to 30 years and to call for such complicated data now for virtually obsolete chemicals is unrealistic and beyond the scope of small scale formulators. Our plea that such basic scientific data should be generated by the government or the big manufacturers of raw materials went unheeded.

While many small scale industries were denied registrations for several popular products, a few were able to get them because of their influence in CIB. The favoured few thus were able to create monopolistic pricing and distribution methods resulting in artificial scarcity and higher prices to the farmer.

The CIB should (a) adopt a policy of equality and fairness to all formulators and (b) generate expensive and time-consuming data themselves for products if introduced newly into the country and make this data and recipe available to small scale formulators.

Because of registration difficulty, many small scale pesticide formulators have become 'sick' while a selected few have built up enormous empires. The partisan policy of the CIB need correction to evolve a uniform and helpful attitude towards small scale units. Applications submitted as early as 1971-72 are still pending in CIB while late-comers in 1977-78 have been awarded registration for many popular products. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter.

Continued widespread agitation in Assam has brought about a near famine situation in the whole northeastern States of Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland with respect to the supply of all essential commodities like rice, edible oil, kerosene, petrol, sugar, salt, etc.

During my recent visit to Nagaland and Meghalaya I personally found that all public transport system had remained completely paralysed due to complete absence of diesel, petrol in all the petrol depots in the States. I myself had to walk a long distance on foot at Shillong in the severe cold of that night since all the taxis in Shillong remained off the road due to the non-availability of petrol.

In Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram, all the local papers highlighted the grim situation brought about, as a result of all the petrol depots being completely dried up. This has very severely aggravated the supply of all essential commodities to the far interior areas.

I request the Central Government to give special attention to the supply of all essential commodities to the far-flung North-Eastern Tribal States and take effective steps to revitalise the supply line to these States and thereby ensure the steady flow of essential commodities in the face of current mass agitation in Assam so that nobody dies of starvation in these areas.
MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1980-81 for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the following demands entered in the Second Column thereof:

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 27, 30, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 48, 52, 59, 62, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 92, 93 and 98."

Statement

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Demand</th>
<th>Name of Demand</th>
<th>Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Revenue Rs.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

2. Agriculture

3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Revenue Rs.</th>
<th>Capital Rs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ministry of Irrigation</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Foreign Trade and Export Production</td>
<td>15,00,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts</td>
<td>30,75,00,000</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses</td>
<td>39,55,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Transfers to State Governments</td>
<td>194,71,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Loans to Government Servants, etc.</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>12,22,28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Information and Publicity</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries</td>
<td>—</td>
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</table>
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented to the House the Supplementary Demands for an amount of Rs. 1170.60 crores. This has been broken up into several categories. The first category represents the additional expenditure transferred to the States and the amount is Rs. 415.73 crores; the second category represents the additional expenditure on account of the public undertakings and the amount is Rs. 311.80 crores. The other expenditure is inter-alia for the take-over of Maruti Ltd. and the Hind Cycles and the compensation paid to the owners of the factory, subsidy etc., to the public sector undertakings and an increase in the price of fertilisers and increased D.A. to the employees of P. & T.

I would like to mention that the expenditure on the take-over of Maruti Ltd. is a *mala-fide* one. I will only deal with the Maruti Ltd. When it was discussed in the House, we had expressed our resentment and our protest and told the House that a single paisa amount spent from the public fund on this account would add to the sorrows and sufferings of the common people. Added to this expenditure, there is a massive spurt of Treasury bills. It has been pointed out in the Bill that a sum of Rs. 12,200 crores on account of adjustment of Treasury bills would not be related to deficit financing. I am of opinion that a major part of the amount would definitely form part of the deficit financing and it would be a concealed deficit financing. There is no doubt about it. The Finance Minister has told the House or he has stated in the Bill that it would be of a temporary nature—it is "notional". But, I think...
it would be a permanent feature of the Indian economy, no doubt.

Sir, the Finance Minister the other day told the House that deficit financing would be to the tune of 3,000 crores. In the original budget it was stipulated to be Rs. 1,400 crores. Again there is a press report that about Rs. 300 crores would remain unrealised from the taxpayers because of the shortcomings of the Income Tax Act. So, if we take together all these amounts I apprehend that the total deficit would go over Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 crores. A man having a bit of economic knowledge would definitely admit that this increased deficit financing would reflect in the economic activities and fiscal activities of the nation and, therefore, lot of sufferings would be thrust upon the toiling masses. The profiteers, black-marketeers and the hoarders would gain. The government has been telling the House repeatedly that they are in favour of the poor people but I cannot follow how, if this increased deficit financing goes on unabated. Therefore, this deficit financing should be tackled in such a way that it may lessen the burden on the poor people.

Sir, what is the present economic position in our country? While the budget was discussed in this House the Finance Minister complimented several hon'ble Members of the ruling party who said that this was a historic budget. Those hon'ble Members said that the psychological action had begun and in the course of next three to four weeks the prices would go down. Sir, let me quote some figures which will make it crystal clear as to how prices have gone up after the budget was presented in this House. In June 1980 the general price level was 244.6; in July 1980 it rose to 256.1; in August 1980 it became 235.7 and in September 1980 it was 258.1 and November, 1980 it became 259.3. This general price index has been rising continuously whereas the ruling party at the Centre since Independence has been saying that they are looking to the interests of the poor people and that they will take steps not to allow price rise. Sir, inspite of their tall talk the prices have gone up.

Many hon'ble Members of the ruling party shed tears for the people. May I ask those hon'ble Members whether these tears are not crocodile tears?

12 hrs.

I say this because we find innumerable people in the villages who have no place to live in, who have no food, who are illiterate, who lead a beastly life, if I may say so. In one place of the room they have their goats and cows; in another place of the same room they have their beds. There is acute unemployment problem in the country. They say that they will reduce un employment. But the present position is that more and more people are swelling the ranks of the unemployed. I would give some figures. There were 53 lakhs of unemployment after completion of First five-year Plan; after the Second plan, 71 lakhs; after Third Plan, 96 lakhs; after Fourth Plan 1.71 crores; after Fifth Plan, now it has come to 2.21 crores. These are the figures given by bureaucrats to Government. In addition to this, there are people who are partially unemployed, who are not fully employed, who have seasonal employment only and if you take these figures, this will go over to 5 crores of people. How will the Government and the Finance Minister tackle the situation? As regards poverty, the present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a slogan in 1971 to remove poverty, garibi hatao. But what do we find? The number of people living below the poverty line was about 40 per cent in the country in 1971; now it has gone up to 70 per cent. I may say even more than 70 per cent of our people live below ‘poverty-line’ even
today. There are people who are illiterate. Even after so many years after independence, we find 60 per cent of people are illiterate. Only 40 per cent are literate, as per the Government figures. In this type of economic position in the country we find a great upsurge among the people and they are placing their demands before the Government. But what is the Government doing? They only put the blame on the entire opposition; they are putting blame on farmers' agitation; they put the blame on the unemployed people and students. While the ruling party finds it difficult to rule the country, they are resorting to authoritarian methods more and more. Government is intolerant of any little hit of criticism brought against them. This state of affairs must be noted by hon. Members of the House.

While this is the position, the concentration of wealth is continued unabated. The Reserve Bank Report received recently shows that the bottom 70% of the population has only 8% of the aggregate income while the top 5% has 70% income. Not only that. The monopoly houses have been gaining more and more and they have multiplied their assets and profits. I want to ask the Government what steps have been taken to curb the expansion of the monopoly houses. They have done nothing. I am giving some figures in respect of a few monopoly houses. In 1978, the Birla Company had in their assets about Rs. 1070.20 crores. The Tata Company had about Rs. 1069.78 crores. In 1979, it has gone up to Rs. 1131.15 crores and Rs. 1102.11 crores respectively for both the companies. As regards foreign loans, we owe about Rs. 13,000 crores and out of this amount, 85% of loan are to be repaid to the capitalist countries and these countries influence our nation what to produce and what not to produce in our country. This Government has invented a policy known as 'Export or Perish'. This theory has been given to this nation, to the Indian Government, by the World Bank. So, it is clear that they are influencing our Government. Our country is being prevailed upon by the imperialist countries.

Now, after mentioning some of the lapses on the part of our Government, I have got some concrete suggestions to make and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider them and accept them. Now, this policy of 'Export or Perish' should be revised because it is a wrong policy and it is not going to help our country. Because of this wrong policy, poverty has been increasing, unemployment problem has been stupendous and all these problems have to be tackled. For this purpose fair wage should at least be ensured to everyone. It has been mentioned in the Supplementary Grant that some expenditure had been incurred due to increased D.A. given to the Postal Department employees. But there are thousands of extra-departmental employees in the Postal Department who are getting only Rs. 105.00 or Rs. 130/- per month. How can it be possible for a man to maintain his family with this poor wage? I, therefore, suggest and I strongly urge upon the Government to increase their emoluments so that a citizen of India may be able to live a decent life.

My second suggestion is that the Government is depending upon export. But I would suggest that every effort should be made to expand the internal market because about 78% of our people are living in the villages and they have no purchasing power. If we can expand the internal market, the production will be consumed by it and help the growth of the economy. We need not depend on the exports. The other day the Commerce Minister told us that they are exporting ground-nuts, while we know, there is very strong demand for the
edible oil in our home market. In order to expand the internal market, we must undertake total land reforms and tillers of the soil must be given the land.

Fourthly, I would suggest to the Government to take over the wholesale trade at least of the essential commodities and invigorate the public distribution system. Fifthly, the Government should fix up prices of all essential commodities, at least of fourteen items, so that the poor people can get these commodities at a fair price. Sixthly, I would suggest to the Government to discourage the expansion of export by not giving subsidy to the monopoly houses and big traders. Seventhly, the Government should lessen the burden of indirect taxes. Eighthly, the banks should be compelled to give credit to the priority sector the weaker sections of the community.

The Government should nationalise the indigenous monopoly houses and ban the export of essential commodities.

Lastly, it is very important that there should be decentralisation of power. We find that the Government at the centre, in spite of protest from the people, is trying its level best to concentrate powers at the Centre. They are taking powers from the States; they are interfering every now and then in the autonomy of the States. I do strongly urge upon the Government not to resort to such practice. As we know, Gandhiji was very much in favour of decentralisation of power. In West Bengal power has been delegated to the Panchayats for developmental work. Some Central Government officials have recommended to the Central Government that the power of distribution of relief and taking other developmental measures should be entrusted to the District Magistrate. We would suggest that the Panchayats which are the elected bodies of the people in the villages should be given more powers for developmental activities in the villages.

I would strongly urge upon the Government to accept my suggestions.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Shortage of postal stamps in Maharashtra especially in Post Offices at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Thana and Pune (5)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for immediate ‘Night Post Offices’ at Thana, Ulhasnagar, Dombivali and Ambarnath in the District Thana (Maharashtra) (6)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to construct the Post Office building at Dombivali (District Thana, Maharashtra) (7)]
[Shri R.K. Mhalgi]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for opening post offices in Kansai section of Ambarnath, District Thana, Maharashtra (8)]

"That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need of opening a post office in Ram Nagar region of Dombivali, District Thana, Maharashtra (9)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a postal-guide (10)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the expansion of Ulhasnagar Camp 2 post office (In District Thana, Maharashtra) (11)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to solve problems of EDAs in Postal department (12)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to increase the staff in post offices especially at Shahpur (District Thana, Maharashtra), Aurangabad and Nagpur (13)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to install post office boxes in Zopadpattis (slum areas) of Thana, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Pune (Maharashtra) (14)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give full occupation of post office building at Aurangabad to post office instead of giving some part to Telephone section (15)]

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Inadequate facilities of sub-Post Offices in Ratnagiri and Colaba Districts of Maharashtra (16)]
“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for opening of ‘Night Post Offices’ at Ratnagiri and Chipin in Maharashtra (17)]

“[Delay in starting the construction of Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra (18)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to further multiply trade with those countries which are prepared to trade with us on rupee payment basis (29).]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,15,00,000 in respect of Textile Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to nationalise entire textile industry excepting those which are in handloom and co-operative sector (30)].

“[Failure to extend the operation of I. A. flight Bombay Goa to touch Ratnagiri where landing facilities are provided by the State Government (20)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,25,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export production be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to implement flood prevention-cum-irrigation-cum-power generation projects at Sisapani on river Kamla at Nanhkar on river Bagmati and at Bandu on river Son-Poonpoo (32)]

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,01,000 in respect of Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100”
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,000 in respect of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to regularise the daily wages workers employed in godowns of F.C.I. (43)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to set up Telephone Exchanges at Rajdhanwar and Jainua (44)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to construct Post Office Buildings at Rajdhanwar, Khargdih, Jamua and Jainagar in Bihar (45)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs — working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Unsatisfactory communication facilities in Satganva (Bihar) (46)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs — working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to set up a Telephone exchange in Satganva Division (47)]
“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Shortage of postal stationery (48)].

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 122,50,00,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Heavy losses in the public undertakings due to defective management (49)].

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to introduce air service from and to Hazaribagh after renovating the aerodrome (50)].

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that it is a great task for the hon. Finance Minister to present a budget in this House, after the two and a half years dark rule of Janata Party which has put our economy into shambles for centuries. The budget envisaged 7% growth of our economy. Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has to pass through great hurdles to achieve this target. Therefore, Sir, while accepting and supporting this demand, I would like to suggest the Hon. Finance Minister should be a little pragmatic in his approach and see that the economy of our country is put in a proper order. I have been mentioning this because of the reason, Sir, that we have accepted mixed economy and we have to perform in the public sector, the joint sector and the co-operative sector. The money-supply pumped into these organisations should also be properly assessed in a manner that it is reasonable.

From that point of view, organised efforts have to be made to achieve that goal within a short period. It is a very difficult situation that we are passing through because of the international situation, as created on the oil side, on the energy side. Therefore, we have to harness whatever resources are available in this country to make sure that the economy picks up. If we achieve 5% growth rate, it is a great achievement, of course. The criticism about spiralling of the prices is a political attack and it is made on political grounds. But, the reality is that two and half years' dark rule added to the present international situation, has created a difficult situation in this country. Therefore, the Hon. Finance Minister should be very clear in his mind to project a new economic policy and to see that when we are harnessing the natural resources it yields more results. On that basis, I would like to focus attention on many points. The administrative machinery also should be geared up properly so that it may function properly and yield the desired results. The bureaucracy and its approach is to be put in order for achieving the desired results.

For instance, today, we are crying over drought in our area and in many parts other parts of the country, whether it be Rajasthan, Bihar, or Karnataka or even Andhra Pradesh. It is a regular feature that we witness from year to year and I want to say that you must evolve a national water policy. Even to the water policy that we have evolved, we must give a new shape.

Whenever drought comes in a State, the State sends its proposals to the Centre, and the Centre sends its team of officers to visit the place, and after they give their report, the State gets relief from the Centre. But I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister one thing. Here, I would like to quote a relevant point which was issued in some statement, which says:
[Shri K. Lakkappa]

"The total surface water resource of the country has been assessed at about 1,440 million acre feet a year. Of this, 1,300 maf flows during the monsoon and 90 per cent of this quantity goes waste into the sea. Only the balance—130 maf—is used. Out of the flow during the fair weather months, only 70 maf is used. Thus the total quantity of water used is around 200 maf only."

To save the water available, what I would suggest is this. Again, I would like to quote from the statement:

"Compared to this, the US which has roughly the same quantum of annual water flow (1,440 mafs utilises five times the quantum used in India. So far, around 600 storage dams have been built and unless the number is increased utilisation cannot be raised. The result will be that more than one-third of the country will continue to be drought-prone while an estimated 40 million hectares will continue to suffer from recurring floods."

Sir, ours is an agricultural country. And we find people resorting to violent attitudes, asking for fair price, remunerative price for farmers and so on. I submit that this should not be made a political issue as the Opposition is doing, but I would suggest that we must have a permanent water policy and also irrigation policy to see that quick results are yielded and all the benefits go to the farmers.

So far as the farmers are concerned, I would like to point out that even wherever the water policy has been envisaged, we find that the irrigation projects are sometimes locked up in disputes between various States. For instance, in Karnataka alone, 10 lakh hectares of irrigation is available. The dams also have been built. But there is no money provided for utilizing water stored in the dams in the various projects which are ready in the Kaveri basin. So, a proper water policy has to be evolved.

Recently, after some deliberations, the Irrigation Ministry has given certain hopes. But I am asking the Finance Ministry to take a serious view of the matter and see that a National Famine Board is formed, consisting of experts. It should become a permanent feature for solving this national problem of drought and flood affecting the various parts of the country. A realistic policy and a realistic approach have to be evolved. The money that has been invested on these projects should be properly utilized.

Planning Commission and people who are at the helm of affairs there should be properly guided. Experts should be put there. The work of the various projects should be overseen. Quick results are necessary in the agricultural sector. Otherwise, it is difficult to obtain greater production. Representatives from Parliament should oversee the activities which are going on in the country.

We have to take a total view of the country when we evolve our Plans. This country has got a lot of fauna and flora, as also many beautiful spots. These beautiful spots can be exploited for developing tourism, and to attract international tourists. Priority should be given to tourism in this country. Smaller countries are attracting tourists and earning money and foreign exchange. Should we not give more importance to tourism? There are tourist spots not only in the South, but also in all parts of our country. Ours is a beautiful country and we can attract more international tourists. But as it is, the percentage of international tourists coming here, compared to other countries in the world, is very small. Therefore, adequate steps should be taken in this regard."
Regarding administration, Finance Ministry has to have a realistic approach. Our Finance Minister says that we have to tackle various situations, including price rise and paucity of funds. We must also see that taxes also do not go up. If Finance Ministry functions properly, and takes a realistic view of the situation, we can get the money. We have parallel money economy; black-market is growing. Money is there in fictitious organizations and companies.

The public sector undertakings have to function properly. They are not yielding the expected results. We are not able to get sufficient production out of these public sector units. Many such units are running at a loss. So, you must keep an eye on these things and consider why responsibility should not be fixed on the officers concerned. The Department of Company Affairs should also take the necessary action. The public sector companies are functioning under the control of the Government. Since this is not done, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take stringent action against it. Why are the officers not taking action against them? Why has not Parley group been black-listed? It is not only the concern of the Ministry of Finance, but the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health are also involved. I am going to read for the benefit of the hon. Members. It is the reply of the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare on 18th December, 1980, in the Lok Sabha. It says, "On 24th November, 1980, that the Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, convicted Messrs. Parley Products Private Ltd. Bombay, under Section 716 of the P.F.A. Act: and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. two lakhs only and not by a Bombay court, (b) The Delhi Court found that the sample of hard boiled confectionery connected with the case was adulterated as per the certificate of Director, Central Food Laboratory dated 3rd April, 1974." The Ministries of Agriculture and Health are also therefor a discussion on the demands. We are sanctioning a lot of money for the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, I am asking why such activities are going on? In spite of raising it on the Floor of this House through a relevant record by a Member of Parliament, why action has not been taken? I am asking them because they are frittering away the money. They are collecting the money from the banks. The banks are being cheated; the companies are being cheated and this country has also been cheated. The money
[Shri K. Lakkappa]

is going outside and it is being deposited there. They have done it under various names. I want to know why action has not been taken by the Ministry of Finance? The hon. Finance Minister should be strict and the administrative machinery should be geared up.

I had stated on several occasions about the public distribution system regarding essential commodities which are organised properly and are available in this country. I requested them that this system should be streamlined in a proper manner. The hon. Finance Minister should see that there should be a vigilant body over the distribution system throughout the country so that we can minimise the shortages created in this country. The Opposition will always make political gain out of this and take advantage of this situation. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister is there any difficulty in dealing with this situation?

Let us take the example of cement. Whether it is manufactured in the public sector or in the co-operative sector or in the private sector. As far as the distribution system is concerned, why has it not been given in our hands to distribute it throughout the country? The cement agents are appointed by the owners. These agents hoard cement. Likewise the sugar agents also hoard sugar. So is the case with all the essential commodities. Therefore, at the manufacturing side itself, you collect it and then distribute it throughout the country. Therefore, my demand is that the distribution system should be streamlined properly and he must take over the entire distribution system from the manufacturers; it may be public sector; it may be private sector; whoever manufactures it, so that all the essential commodities should be distributed properly throughout the country. With these words, I conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The Minister is quite right. Under the rules, the scope of the debate has certain limitations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not asked your opinion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I can give it. I am going to explain why I am going to break them. However, you have allowed a fair amount of points covering a wide area and I cannot allow those facts to go unchallenged. Therefore, for completeness of the parliamentary record, I will have to transgress a little.

If we look at the Supplementary Demands, we find that for all the Ministries some additional amount is asked for, and I am not surprised. Today it is the general opinion in the country—there are very few exceptions, if there are any—that the Indian economy is going down hill, that it is worse than what it was ten or eleven months ago. There is enough evidence to support that. Before the year is out, the Finance Minister may have to come before the House with another Supplementary Budget before the real Budget comes in March. The fact of the matter is that today the Indian economy is in a worse position than it was eleven months ago.

What are the supporting facts for this? I draw your attention to the Minister's own statements made first in Madras and then in Bangalore. You read between the lines. He has some compulsions. I know, he cannot condemn his own Government. If he does that, he will be in difficulties. Once he supported, and gave evidence in the House which supported the Janata contention on gold, and then he got a firing from the Prime Minister, and he had to backtrack.
SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The statement is totally false.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Prof. Madhu Dandavate is here, he knows. I know that when he comes out with facts which are favourable to the Janata Government, he will be in difficulties. So, I do not expect him to.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are accustomed to this kind of talk.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He himself said in Bangalore that the Indian economy was not all that good, that it was in a bad shape. The Minister himself admitted it. We may have differences with him as to why it is in a bad shape, but I draw his attention to what he said when he presented the Budget. He said, “If things do not improve, then I go. I am very clear about it.” Mr. Finance Minister, it is time that you go, because you have been here for eleven months, and you have not improved matters.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will be very glad to go.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is very easy. You give me the resignation letter. I will personally hand it over.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, even if I resign, he cannot get it. So, what is the point?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am only saying that he should not lose his reputation for being a man of his word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are very much interested in Mr. Venkataraman, I know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am trying to save him, because he is going down hill. Why? Because where he has to take a stand, he cannot. When it came to the nationalisation of Maruti, he could not take a stand, he signed. When it came to the question of the fertiliser deal, he could not take a stand. He sent a note to the Cabinet, but the Cabinet over-ruled him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The statement is incorrect, is false.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the Budget proper.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Some of these things get publicised, and therefore I have to correct them then and there. Otherwise, I never interfere when somebody is speaking. But when such wrong statements are made, they may get into the press, so I have to interrupt. I am very sorry for it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I challenge him to set up a committee on this question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You cannot very well debate here what happened between one Minister and another, between one Minister and the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only attack the Government and their policies, not divide the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am trying to be nice to him. I am saying he is a good man but in the wrong place, and he is not able to take a stand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot say that a file was sent like this, that a letter was written like this etc. It is not proper.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is nothing in the rules against it.
MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must be fair to the Government also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He can deny it. I will present the documents when the fertiliser debate comes.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): In spite of the fact that the Finance Minister has said that it is false, he is repeating it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: For the record let me say that the Finance Minister did send a note to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet did not agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You take the responsibility for stating it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do. I will present the Cabinet minutes if you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If he goes, the calibre of the Cabinet will go down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I agree, there are no two opinions about it, but I feel sorry for the plight he is in.

I would like to draw attention to a general point. It is not a question of what we say. The Times of India is not known to be hostile to this Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it a friend of the Government?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not saying it is a friend. Prof. Ranga, with his long experience, must know the meaning of an under-statement. I am saying it is not hostile to the Government. It is not unfriendly to this Government. That everybody agrees. This is what the Times of India says:

"Mrs. Gandhi's spectacular come-back to power has still to make an impact on the economy."

This is from the front page story of "Economic Scene Grim Despite Recovery" by Shri D. P. Sharma. It also says:

"Ad hoc-ism continue to mark its functioning."

If the Government was not functioning in an ad hoc manner, then this kind of supplementary budget at this time would be unnecessary.

I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that industrial production is well below the target. They say that it will be 3 per cent; they expect it to be 3 per cent. But according to the statistics available to me, from April to November, compared to last year, the production has actually gone down by 0.1 per cent. You take the question of power; you take the question of coal; you take the question of any industrial commodity. It has gone down.

Many magazines and many newspapers have given statistics. The deficit is going to be staggering, Rs. 4000 crores or more. I draw your attention to another important thing, the question of how much capital was raised in the market as proportion to how much was authorised. The capital is authorised by the Capital Issues Committee about which the Finance Minister knows most. In this year, from January to September, of the total authorised capital of Rs. 547 crores, the capital raised was only 18.6 per cent. In the same period, last year 1979, which is not the most glorious period in my opinion for reasons you know very well, the capital raised, was percentage of authorised capital, was 39.4 per cent. It is now 18.6 per cent. It has gone down in such a big way.
What does it mean? It means that the industry knows that the economy is going downhill; the Government is not in control of the economy and, therefore, they do not want to make fresh investments. Even what they are authorised they are not prepared to do.

There is no Sixth Plan. The Sixth Plan still is not ready. The Approach to the Sixth Plan is not ready. But the approach to the Approach is now ready. It has still to be discussed. One year is already over, 1980-81, and by the time the Sixth Plan comes, another year will be over. Of the five years, two years will be over. The Sixth Plan is already out of date. It says, for example, that the deficit financing will be Rs. 4000 crores for a total five year period. I would like to know whether in this year alone the deficit is going to be Rs. 2000 crores or more. Some people say, it is Rs. 4000 crores. I do not know. The hon. Minister should inform the House.

Then, the money supply has gone up by 15 per cent in the current year. So, what picture do we get? A very gloomy picture indeed. There are reports that the price of wheat is going to be raised; the price of edible oil is going to be raised. Because the shortages have appeared. The price of sugar has gone up. You know by how much. It has gone down a little in the last two or three weeks because of a new crop. But the authoritative sources tell me that the sugar price will start rising from next month again and very soon it will cross Rs. 20. This is the state of Indian economy. The prices of all commodities are going up without exception.

There are long queues everywhere. I was just there yesterday in my constituency. In every small shop, in every big shop, which is supposed to sell essential items, long queues are there. The people are waiting from morning; they are all complaining. There is no answer from the Finance Minister. The only answer is what he promised to do, if he cannot deliver the goods, he will go. It is time for him to go.

I have one point to make with your permission. I have to answer this charge because repeatedly in the House we are told that it is because of the Janata legacy. The Prime Minister also goes round the country saying that it is the Janata legacy. What is the Janata legacy? Here, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to be honest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don’t make personal remarks.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is personal in this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot Address a Minister like that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is wrong in telling the Minister? What is wrong in that? I know the style of functioning how the Ministers are dropped.

There is one Minister sitting here....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There should be some etiquette, some decency, some decorum.
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

... one of the most respected, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. Did he not go? That is why I am saying.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, the hon. Member has just now remarked.**

That was not proper on his part to say that. It should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

That is all right....

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is completely parliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

But that was definitely personal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:

To say** is unparliamentary. To say that the Minister must go is parliamentary; I accept.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

He is trying to divide us, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

Definitely you are casting aspersions on the Deputy-Speaker. I will go through the record. Otherwise, we are very good friends.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

What I am saying is this. I am on a very sensitive ground. The charge is that the Janata legacy has brought this country to this situation. This charge has been made by Mr. Lakshman. How can I let it go unchallenged? You have to be indulgent, Sir, and you must allow me to answer this charge. Otherwise, it will mean that you are suppressing the debate. Therefore, let me answer this charge. I said advisedly to the Minister: 'Don't avoid my point'. He must tell the House the truth. And what is the truth? What is the Janata legacy? First of all, let us ask, what was the stock of foodgrains left over by the Janata, what was the stock of foreign exchange left over by the Janata, what was the amount of gold, of which they talked quite a lot in those days, left over by the Janata. I will quote the Minister's own reply to an Unstarred question—not Starred question—what he gave to this House on the 20th June when I asked him a question as to how much foreign exchange was there when Janata came to power and how much was there when Janata went out of power: his own answer, he must see: Rs. 2,700 crores when it came to power and Rs. 5,600 crores when it went out of power. You tell me Sir: is this Janata legacy bad or good? You can tell me. I am sure that you will say that it is good. Similarly, foodgrain stock...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

You can only ask the Government through me. You cannot put a question to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

The Minister of Agriculture answered a question in Rajya Sabha on 6th August: the question was on foodgrain stock. The answer was this. When the Janata came to power, the foodgrain stock, in March, 1977, was 18 million tonnes, and when the Janata went out of power, it was 21 million tonnes. But they say, on the other hand, outside Parliament—outside Parliament, they can say anything; It is said in Parliament, we will move a motion of breach of privilege—that the Janata sold away all the stocks. It is not true. I ask the Minister, how much gold was there when Janata came to power and how much was there when they left. (Interjections). I have to answer this charge, Sir. The name of Janata is being spoiled everywhere....

**Expunged as ordered by th Chair.
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ordinary people cannot go very near gold. Why do you go there?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They have to go, Sir—, for mangalsutra. The amount of gold with the Reserve Bank was 220 tonnes when Janata came to power, and it was 260 tonnes when Janata went out of power. What is the legacy that he is talking about? The growth of real national income during the two years of Janata rule, up to February 1979, was 5.5 per cent per annum—double of 2.8 per cent of Mrs. Gandhi's six years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Party was allotted only four minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. Please conclude. The other Members also have to speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the time you have given me. I only want to say that the Janata gave a flourishing economy to the country, and all over the county people are saying so: they say that they did not have to stand in queue, they did not have to pay high prices: that the Janata rule was the golden rule and that these people have messed it up. Is it not a fact? They say that they will give factual answers. I ask the Minister, I challenge the Minister to disprove this and come out with figures and show that this is wrong. Therefore, I would like to conclude by saying that this government has no Five Year Plan. This government has no Plan and the economy is going downhill and a big economic crisis is ahead and you better get out while the going is good, through you, I will say, Mr. Venkataraman, please stick to your words and resign forthwith because you have failed and your government has failed.

PROF. V. N. RANGA (Guntur): It is rather difficult to speak after Mr. Subramaniam has made his desultory attack on the government. He thinks his attack is based on statistics, facts and truth. I do not think there is any basis—neither facts, nor arguments nor truth. All I can say is this: his main theme seems to be that after the Congress Government has come into power, prices have been rising. Does he follow the example of a tortoise in a well? All the world over now prices are rising and rising faster. Just now, Sir, I have come from abroad. He has been going round the world. In England they are going faster than in America. In America they are going faster than in India. Does he want to go to another country where there is dictatorship? Surely, Sir, this is a world phenomena. To go against this world phenomena, it needs the cooperation of all Parties and of all elements in any society to make an effective impact on the price system. We do not have that kind of cooperation now coming forth from our friends.

My hon. friend has made a general challenge. He is welcome to do it—that the government should resign because it is becoming unpopular and the people have begun to think that the Janata government and his friends who were at that time in the government—in two governments, one after the other, were providing a golden time for the country. How long ago were these bye-elections held? Is it more than three months? Is it not some weeks ago that the results were published and what was the verdict of the people? People have voted for the Congress Party. They have got a few members elected. They have voted for the Congress not only in January last but also a few weeks ago. What is the use of talking in this manner, in the air? One can say anything one likes. We can go on boasting and deceiving ourselves that we have come more and more popular and we have become more and more powerful among the masses. The masses have given a reply again
[Prof. N. G. Ranga]
and again against my friend and all those friends who are with him. Therefore, we need not be afraid of that type of attack. It has no substance. We need not bother about it.

But what is most necessary to-day is for the government to adopt and spread the policy of two prices. In regard to that I would like the government to take special steps to ensure that all essential commodities which are needed by the masses as a whole are first of all priced as low as possible, if necessary, by subsidising those prices and then, in regard to all other people who are capable of buying at higher prices because they are being given dearness allowances, various kinds of benefits, not only provident fund but bonus and all the rest of it and-ever rising scales of salaries and allowances, let these people be asked and requested to go to the market and pay the price that rules there to-day. It may be at a highly subsidised price the articles are to be made available to the masses as a whole in this country.

In order to be able to implement a policy like this, we need a stronger administration, a more honest administration, an able administration responsive not only to the ministerial directions but also to public opinion.

Sir, now, in creating the public opinion, I invite the cooperation of my hon. friends also. Instead of that, it is no use creating more and more trouble: we can also create trouble between the elections. But, when the elections come, the people will know how to punish—they have punished these friends. So what is the earthly use of making this challenge?

Therefore, let us cooperate on the price front now in ensuring the cooperation of the merchants, tradesmen, cooperatives and all the other agencies whose cooperation the government is seeking, in order to distribute these essential commodities and to display the price-list every day and also to display on the board the quantities that are available with them, what they have done during the previous day and how much would be available during the present day and then how much more possibly would be available for the future use.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : At present, in fair price shops the essential commodities are not available at all. This is the situation in Bombay and in almost all cities and rural areas. That is the main difficulty.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is another matter. Whatever essential commodities are made available to these various distributing centres, those must be placed at the disposal of the public. Apart from that, a portion of the essential commodities must be reserved for distribution among the poorer people. Now-a-days, what is happening? The poorer people, so far as sugar is concerned, are being supplied their usual quantity to the extent that they are available at specially subsidised rates? Why are they not available at all? That is because the total supply is not enough in the market. So far as the total supply is concerned, that has to be augmented. If the total supply is to be augmented, the distribution must also be augmented. In this direction, I would like the cooperation of the Opposition. I would like to appeal for the cooperation of the Opposition people. Instead, we are getting only this kind of obstruction.

In order to implement this programme, Government also has got to ensure efficiency, as I have said, of the executive—what is called administrative efficiency—because,
in the purchase of these commodities, in their transport, in their storing and in their final distribution, there is scope for a lot of inefficiency and a lot of wastage—not only with this government but also with any government as a matter of fact. That is why we have got Ministers who have got to see that in these directions, there would be efficiency, honesty and a public spirit in the administration. I trust that the Hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet would try to ensure the cooperation of the State Governments. Their efficiency and their honest administration should be made available in order to ensure the proper distribution. Essential commodities to the poor people as also a larger production of essential commodities must be made available to the general public at prices which are possible within the market in the light of the world phenomenon of rising prices. So, it is no use shouting that the prices are rising. With the dictatorship in the Soviet Russia, they have not succeeded in holding price line. Even in the satellite countries they have not succeeded. That is also the problem in Poland and in other Communist countries. But, they have succeeded to a greater extent than in democracies. In democracy we will be able to succeed provided all political parties will make it a point, in between the elections, to cooperate with the ministry in power either at the State level or at the central level and at the administrative levels in ensuring that the administration behaves in an effective and efficient manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Aggarwal will be the first who will be speaking. My name is second.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, Mr. Aggarwal, you can now speak.
record deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores. I still stick to the point which I made at the time of the General Discussion that this government’s deficit will cross Rs. 2,700 crores and it will be in the vicinity of Rs. 3,000 crores.

What is the reasoning for that? If you look at in the papers that have been supplied or this particular book at page 8 you have made a provision for cash compensatory support for Rs. 15 crores apart from Rs. 300 crores in the original budget and you have stated that this is pending further review within the rest of the year. This is one reason why I say this 2,243 crores will go up. Then at page 3 for import of fertilisers you made a provision of Rs. 900 crores plus 325 crores and, I say, it is going to be something more. Then cash subsidy on controlled cloth. You have provided Rs. 48 crores already and you want Rs. 28 crores more and you say it is going to be more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, you may please continue after lunch. I have an announcement to make before we adjourn for lunch. A list showing the numbers of Cut Motions to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1980-81 treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

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SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, before lunch, I was making my observations with regard to the supplementary Demands for Grants 1980-81. As I stated earlier, this is the first batch of Supplementary Grants and this consists of 1170.63 crores out of which the revenue expenditure is going to be 300 crores and capital expenditure is going to be 870 crores. If we deduct the amount that is recoverable by way of receipts, loans and advances, then the net outgo will be 826 crores. Thus, our deficit for the current year so far on this day will be, 1417 crores as originally shown in the general budget plus 826 crores thus making a total of 2243 crores. This is on this day as evident from the figures given in the supplementary budget.

But, I say that apart from this 2243 crores, this deficit is going to be much higher and according to me, it will be somewhere in the vicinity of 3000 crores subject to the oil prices remaining as they are today. If there is an increase of one dollar per barrel, then it puts an additional burden of 100 crores on the public exchequer. I have already read in the newspapers that the price of crude oil may even touch fifty dollars a barrel. If that is the position the deficit may touch even 4,000 crores. I wish it does not happen. But on the available data as it is
today, I say that this 2243 crores is going to be 3000 crores on certain more calculations that I have done. On page 3 of the supplementary budget, the hon. Finance Minister has stated while dealing with the demand for fertilizers:

"Pending a precise estimation of the additional requirements, a supplementary grant of Rs. 325 crores is sought".

This is only pending a precise estimation of the additional requirements. I say something more will be required. Similarly, for cash compensatory support of which mention has been made on page 8, something more will be required. With regard to cash subsidy on control cloth, we provided 48 crores in the original budget which was consumed by October this year. Now 36 crores more are required this year and this is also going to be much more by the end of the current financial year. Similarly, today the price rise is unprecedented despite all assurances and promises given by the hon. Finance Minister that we have reached a plateau when prices will not further rise. But I am sorry to say that there has been an increase of 3.5 points per month during the last ten months. That is the position today. If this is the position and that continues, additional dearness allowances that may fall due within the next 3-4 months will also be added. I apprehend that on account of the non-availability of power, transport, coal and shortages in infrastructure facilities, there is going to be a shortfall in tax revenue, which we estimated something near about Rs. 12,600 crores total tax revenue of the Government of India. There is going to be a short-fall of at last Rs. 250 crores on this count. So far as this investment on Maruti is concerned, the Hon. Finance Minister will calarify the position whether we are going to invest Rs. 100 crores, within this year, or what is going to be our investment.

Similarly, public sector undertakings. They are not able to mobilise internal resources and naturally the budgetary support has to be given now. In this particular case, we are giving Rs. 195 crores for the public sector undertakings as budgetary support, apart from the budget. What is going to the aluminium plant and compensation to Bharat Petroleum. Not only this, Sir, we are also giving budgetary support for liquidating provident fund, sales tax of H. E. C. This is the position of public sector undertakings and they are not functioning well and, I am sure, the Hon. Finance Minister is also not very much satisfied with the functioning of these public sector undertakings. He is doing his best but unless they are professionalised, the management is professionalised, public equity is permitted, peoples' participation is permitted and the participation of the labour in the management of these public sector undertakings is considered by the Government, their functioning is not going to improve, that we are also to consider. In view of all these things, I say that our deficit is definitely going to cross that so-called recorded historical deficit of the Janata-Lok Dal Government of Rs. 2,700 crores and so, there is going to be a very high inflationary pressure this year and the years to come are going to be critical. The Hon. Prime Minister has recently probably yesterday, admitted that economy is in a bad state of affairs. What she has in mind, I do not know, and what she is going to do in that connection, I do not know. But I say, Sir, that we are passing through a very critical phase.

Now, regarding certain other matters, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister as to what
[Shri Satish Agarwal]

steps he is going to take with regard to the improvement of the public sector undertakings for whom budgetary provision is being made and they are not able to mobilise their internal resources. I would also like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister as to what policy the Government has adopted with regard to the nationalisation of certain units. Ad hoc nationalisation is not going to help matters as has been the case in the case of Maruti Ltd.

So, Sir, you clearly spell out as to what is the programme, what is the plan, for investment for this Maruti Ltd. concern, whether we are going to take Rs. 100 or Rs. 500 crores and also specifically know from him—he has been in the Planning Commission he is well aware of these things, industries, planning, finance as a whole, all three combined in one on what particular date, in what year, I and you Sir, will be able to have a car from Maruti Ltd. on the road so as to enjoy its ride.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not have a car.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have already a car from the Government, Sir. There is no need for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot afford to have a car.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister. I read many speeches and statements in the press also where he has been talking of rationalisation of taxation structure in this country. I would humbly plead that the taxation structure in this country is very cumbersome and it needs rationalisation as well as simplification. Various Public Accounts Committees have also urged upon the Government the need in this particular behalf and I would like to remind him of his commitment on the floor of this House that the income-tax law will be rationalised and simplified. Here is a commitment on the floor of this House that we are going to bring forward a Bill with regard to a comprehensive excise law in this country, because these are the two main sources of revenue so far as the Government of India is concerned.

What is he going to do with regard to the excise law, with regard to the income-tax law and his commitment on the floor of this House that he is going to set up a Tribunal probably by November-December of this very year and latest by January. I would like to remind him that the Tribunal has not yet been set up and I would again urge upon him that this Tribunal should be set up. You have taken this decision. This decision was taken by the previous Government also in the background of the fact that to inspire confidence amongst the assesses, this independent tribunal is very much needed. Now you have taken this decision. I congratulate you on that. We had initiated the proposal. But, you have finally taken a decision. I would like to know why the delay is there. Why is he not setting up the tribunal? I want to know its composition. It should be so composed as to inspire confidence among the assesses, and not be headed by a departmental man. It should be headed by nobody less than of the status of the Judge of a High Court.

With regard to sales-tax, I have read the statements of the Finance Minister. What is he going to do? It is an abnoxious law. His Press statements are there. Is he going to abolish or substitute it? In regard to 4 items, he has done something. Is he going to undertake some study here?

So far as income-tax law is concerned, I do not know how things are being managed. Here is a study made by some important professor of the Institute at Ahmedabad, and he has sent this paper to me. I will
pass it in to the Finance Minister also. Here, TELCO is one company which has been studied. It is a history from 1951 onwards. But from 1975-76 to 1979-80, for 6 years, the total profits before tax, as per the books of this company, come to approximately Rs. 62 crores. Additional disallowance of Rs. 378 lakhs is there. An adjusted profit, before tax, of Rs 66 crores is there. How is it that they have managed things under the income-tax law in such a way that in spite of this huge figure of profit of Rs. 66 crores, their liability to tax is only Rs. 91 lakhs in one year?

For the year 1975-76, a provision has been made with regard to tax liability; but with regard to 1976-77 the profits of this company, before tax as per the books of the company, are Rs. 10.55 crores; in 1977-78 the figure is Rs. 10.44 crores; in 1978-79 Rs. 15.14 crores and in 1979-80 Rs. 17.62 crores. For these 4 years, these are the profits, but there is no tax liability. It is a big zero, because they are taking advantage of investment allowance, depreciation and so many other, facilities and provisions of the income-tax law. This is a company which is supposed to be straightforward; I don't say they are cheating Government, but they are taking advantage of the law's provisions; and that is why on a profit of Rs. 66 crores, they are paying only Rs. 91 lakhs, and not a single penny towards tax for the last 4 years.

I say all these loopholes should be plugged. The Finance Minister should look into it, if the corporate sector is able to manage tax in such a way. I have not charged this company of evading any tax; but the framework of the present income-tax laws, they have been able to manage their accounts in such a way that so much depreciation, investment allowance and so many deductions are allowed to them. It is for this august body and the Government to discuss and study whether it is justified—that on a profit of Rs. 66 crores, the company pays only Rs. 91 lakhs. These figures are based on their accounts and balance sheet. I will pass them on to the Finance Minister.

I will now request the Finance Minister and this Government to consider whether there is need for a half-yearly Economic Review to be presented to this House. You are presenting one Economic Review at the time of the presentation of the General Budget. I have a very genuine feeling that a 6-monthly or mid-year review of the economic situation in this country should also be presented to Parliament, so that hon. Members have an up-to-date idea of the state of economy in the country.

With these observations, I wish that in times to come, power shortage, coal shortage, other transportation difficulties and infrastructure shortages are looked into. I am sorry to say that we have not been able to do much despite the fact that the Finance Minister is the Chairman of the Infra-Structure Committee. But he himself has mentioned in this booklet that Rs. 28 crores are to be given to Hindustan Zinc, because production fell. Why it fell because there was acute shortage of coal, because there was acute shortage of power, because there was acute shortage of railway wagons? Now, these shortages, you yourself are admitting in this particular document; but you are day and night saying, there is improvement in all sectors, in all core sectors; industrial production is going up, but that is not the position.

The Indian economy today is at a very critical stage, passing through a very critical phase and it is practically in doldrums, according to me; and we are heading towards chaos. Before we enter into that particular phenomenon, I would urge the Government honestly to take very serious and drastic steps to improve economy and bring it out from the present morass.
MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

There are about 10 members of the Ruling Party. The time allotted is one hour and 45 minutes. Of course, I would give to every member five minutes. (Interruptions) Then some members will not be able to speak. No. I will not allow more than five minutes for every member. Every member shall take only five minutes so that I could call every member to speak. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

The Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, today said the State Government had no money left to meet the demands of relief works in the wake of an unprecedented drought in the State. If the assistance from the Central Government is not received immediately, the State Government will have to face a very ugly situation, Mr. Pahadia stated. The State Government had submitted a memorandum to the Centre on November 15 demanding Rs. 174 crores as Central assistance for various relief measures. But no information about the allocation of any fund has been received by the State Government, he added. The Chief Minister said that he had met the Union Finance Minister Mr. R. Venkataraman in this connection and hoped to meet him again along with the Union Agriculture Minister.
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: यू आर लिक्य मार से क्षेत्र पक्षित क्षेत्र में भाष्य में स्तब्ध 1100 मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं और यदि पूरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को निया जाय तो कुल 2 हज़ार मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं, जब वह बाहर पर मजदूरों की संख्या 1 लाख होनी चाहिये थी। यदि से धारा स्वयं बाहर की नियम परम्परा में धराना नहीं था सकते हैं। मजदूरों की नियामन वहाँ भूल है दैनिक, एक तरह से वह सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र भूमिगत की नियम में धा गया है। 33 हज़ार गांव में में 19 हज़ार गांव मजदूर की रुझान में है तथा पिछले बार सालों में उस क्षेत्र में संगठन मजदूर पर इंजी है। लोगों की यह शक्ति विवर्तक लोगों होगी है।

बाहर के चीज़ें शायद है—उनकी यह हृदय है कि उन में गेढ़ी नहीं मिल रहा है। जो निर्वाचक कब भी समझ सकते हैं, अतः इस उन में भी धारण नहीं हैं। धारण में स्वीकार न हो और धारण है। पर भी धारण न मिले तो धारण देख सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर क्या नियम ही है। मानविक नियम प्राप्ति विवर्तक धारण क्षेत्र हो गई है। पहले उन दुकानों पर लगकर बागान मिला करती थी, लेकिन धारण बदलने के दायरबाह्र में तारा 25 से 28 तक मिल पानी है तथा सारा धारण कार्य में वसा जाता है। धारण कार्य के इलाके में स्वीकार नहीं है। धारण कार्य के इलाके में स्वीकार को कुछ क्षेत्र में महसूल नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। एसीजैन कान्हाटीदार ने लिये एि-एि-एि धारण कान्हाटीदार शायद के विवर्तक को क्षेत्र कही गई थी लेकिन उन को काम में नहीं लाया जाता, एक तरह से उन के इलाके कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं की गई थी, जिस के कारण यह स्वीकार पैदा हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the demands for grants, the supplementary budget. It is not a general discussion. General discussion is not allowed in a supplementary budget.
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into details of the entire structure of the economy because the Members have already dealt with it. The hon. Minister has also stated that the scope of the Demand is limited. I want to confine myself to the points which he has enumerated.

As our Minister correctly stated here, it has been argued outside as well as inside the House that Rs. 12,200 crores is a concealed deficit. But as far as my little knowledge goes, it is not correct. Our hon. Minister has stated that ad hoc treasury bills which are issued to the Reserve Bank for augmenting the Central Government's cash balances as and when necessary, also have a maturity of 91 days. Not only this, I had a little experience in this matter while I was working in the bank service. I know that Government can issue any kind of bills or debentures. Automatically the public will come forward and deposit their money. I must say, to some extent, this measure will help arrest the inflationary tendency. Therefore, I welcome the move made by the hon. Minister.

The appropriation involving an expenditure which is going to come following this enactment, is a liability on the Government, no doubt, but at the same time, the Government has got some commitments in respect of some welfare measures, in the interest of the common public. Therefore, this sort of financial control is necessary. That is why the Supplementary Demands as well as the Appropriation Bill are being brought forward after the Budget. Financial control was nothing but synonymous with the word 'treasury'. I do not want to go into details of that.

I want to take one important subject i.e. allocation of money to steel plants. Rs 402 crores have been provided in the Budget. Due to shortfall in production of saleable steel, budgetary support to the companies has been earmarked at Rs. 120 crores. The hon. Finance Minister was the architect of the Salem Steel Plant when he was the Minister of Industry in the Tamil Nadu Government. The need of Salem Steel Plant was felt at that time because the Government needed more steel for many economic activities. That is why, Government constituted a committee. That Committee also recommended another steel plant at Salem. The Dastur Company was entrusted with this work in 1963. On 14th August, 1964, the Dastur Company submitted its report. It said:

“To meet the anticipated shortfalls, in addition to the establishment of Bokaro and the expansion of existing steel works, the Government of India visualises the setting up of additional steel plants in three regions—the Neyveli-Salem, Goa-Hospet and Bailadila-Visakhapatnam regions.”

These three regions were selected. After that, Government had to examine whether the ore was suitable. This is what is stated by Dastur & Co.:

“Extensive tests were carried out on the suitability of Kan-
jamalai iron ore for concentration by magnetic methods and pelletising of the concentrate thus obtained. From the tests it was established that the ore could be economically concentrated to over 64 per cent iron, and the concentrate so produced could be made into high grade pellets."

These tests were carried out in India at the National Metallurgical Laboratory and abroad in East Germany, West Germany, Norway, Sweden and in the United States. All these countries have accepted the Kanjamalai ore as suitable for this plant.

The estimated production from this plant was 5 lakh tonnes. They had 1800 hectares of land at the disposal of the Government, but it was not sufficient, and so, 10,900 hectares were earmarked to be acquired. It was estimated that 5,000 workers would be employed in the factory in the beginning. But what happened after that is very interesting.

It took four and a half years to complete it, after many agitations. Even the DMK party also raised its voice inside and outside Parliament. Hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was kind enough to announce in this very house in 1970 that the Salem plant would be comparable with Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkeia. An amount of Rs. 340 crores was also earmarked.

When Starred Question No. 5 was raised in this House on 19-5-1975, the late Mr. Kumaramangalam said in reply:

"It has been decided that the product-mix for the Salem Steel Plant should include only flat products. The product-mix would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Tonnes per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Stainless steel</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Silicon steel sheets</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Other special steels</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Mild steel sheets strips</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 195,000"

Dr Subramaniam Swamy was talking about the legacy of the Janata Party, but the Salem steel was ultimately turned into a mere steel-rolling mill. It has been stated by SAIL:

"Salem Steel Project, January, 1979:

"In the first stage, with purchased hot bands as input material, Salem Steel will produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips."

So, the Salem Steel Plant is becoming a steam rolling mill. The amount which was earmarked for the Salem Steel Plant was diverted to Durgapur Steel Plant. I can quote it. I want to ask the Government as well as my friends in the Janata Party as to when the Durgapur Steel Plant was capable of utilising the installed capacity. What happened in the case of Durgapur plant? The installed capacity was increased. In 1977-78, the installed capacity was 67.27 lakh tonnes whereas in 1978-79, it was increased to 80.84 lakh tonnes and, in 1979-80 it was increased to 87.29 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity was increased by 20.20 lakh tonnes in the case of Durgapur steel plant. At the same time, I would ask my Janata friends to learn to see the performance
of the Durgapur steel plant. As against the installed capacity of 1213 lakh tonnes, its production in 1977-78 was 864 lakh tonnes, that is, only 75 per cent; in 1978-79, it was 746 lakh tonnes, that is, about 60 per cent. They were not able to achieve even the original installed capacity. But the installed capacity was increased by the then Janata Government by 20.2 lakh tonnes at the cost of Tamil Nadu, that is, the Salem Steel Plant.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter. When he was the Minister, he made all the arrangements. He was the architect of it. When he was a member of the Planning Commission, he cleared the Salem Steel Plant at a cost of Rs. 340 crores. My memory is very green. He was staying in the Tamil Nadu Guest House in Delhi and my leader, Shri Karunanidhi, was also staying there. When the Madam announced the Salem Steel Plant, our leader as well as the hon. Finance Minister both embraced each other with joy, with happiness, because both were responsible for the Salem Steel Plant. The Janata Government murdered the Salem Steel Plant.

What I submit is that this should be immediately taken up. The original Salem Steel Plant should come up. It is not at all a question of any other problem. They may say, it is not viable or something like that.

What is happening about the Kudremukh project? The Iranians came to us; they went back....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that the Janata Party was being supported by the DMK. In spite of that, they have done it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is a big story.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That memory is not green.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is politics. I can talk of all that on the President’s Address or on the Home Ministry, but not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In spite of your friendship with the Janata Party, they did so much harm as you have stated.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You have seen what has happened since 1977. That is why we are now divorced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you have parted company with them.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: About the Kudremukh project which is at a cost of Rs. 647 crores, the Iranians are not ready to take up our ore from the Kudremukh project. Now, we are running after many countries. I am very sorry to say that. Rumania has offered to take some iron ore; even Malaysian Government are also ready to take some quantity of iron ore. What I want to say is this. This Kudremukh iron ore, if it is readily available, can be diverted to Salem. The Salem Steel Plant should come up. Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to visit Salem; then only, the entire thing will be known. Moreover, 10,000 people are agitating without employment. This is the right time to review this matter and give us the Salem Plant, as visualised by our hon. Finance Minister and as is demanded by the people of Tamil Nadu.

I appreciate the manner in which the Supplementary Demands have been presented to the House. I welcome these and support them.

With these words, I conclude my speech. (ends)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The DMK leader has made a very reasonable request. I support it.
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1980-81, I convey my grateful thanks to the Government of India for clearing the Aluminium project in my constituency. While presenting the Budget for 1980-81, the Finance Minister had mentioned that Rs. 10 crores would be provided for this project, and in these Supplementary Demands he has provided Rs. 10 crores for the Orissa Aluminium project. The new company will be registered this year.

It has been mentioned that Rs. 75 crores will be provided as flood relief. In the month of September, floods occurred in Orissa, and till today the assistance which was to be provided to the Orissa State has not yet been provided. It is high time for the Government of India to tell the State Government to utilise these funds before the 31st March, 1981. It is not known whether the whole amount of Rs. 43 crores will be spent before the 31st March, or not. Another thing I want to raise is that the floods have come in the Bainsadara and the Mahanadhi rivers in Orissa. Out of these Rs. 43 crores, how much money is being spent on Bainsadara? I would like to get the answer to this specific question, so that I can go and tell the people that this much amount has been given as plan assistance by the Government of India to the State.

Subsidies have been provided for the backward areas for the development of industries. Government have selected 101 districts for industrial development. I want to know how many districts in tribal areas have been selected for this purpose. The tribal areas are predominantly backward, having all natural resources. They should not be deprived of industrial development. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money is being provided as subsidy for the development of tribal areas.

I would like to raise one or two points which are not strictly relevant to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, and I would request the hon. Minister to consider these.

The Sixth Plan is going to be finalised. Repeatedly the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister have written to the different Ministries to earmark funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Component Plan, but so far, no Ministry from the Centre has gone in detail to earmark the funds. I am raising this because development concerns Finance as well as Planning. Unless there is finance, no plan will be approved. So, in this context I put forth my demand that individual Ministries at the Central level should earmark the funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan as well as they should mention the achievements and the developments made in the tribal areas in their annual reports for 1980-81. Why I am putting this question is that so far we have not interpreted Art 46 of the Constitution as well as Art 275 (1) of the Constitution properly. In Art 46 of the word 'State' has been mentioned. But the interpretation made so far is that 'State' means 'State subject' but 'State' means not only the State but also the Central Government. Therefore, the funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan should come from the State as well as from the Centre. I would request the Minister to convey our feelings to the different Ministries at the Centre that they will give full thought about the Plan schemes which are relevant for the Central Government as well as the State Government. While they are giving the Sixth Plan allocation to the different States, they should pursue with the State Governments also and see how much money they are giving in this year for the Tribal Sub-Plan. Why I am putting this before this question is that this is the only forum for us to express our views.
[Shri Giridhar Goman;ो] to convey our demands and feelings to the State governments. I am raising this question because we are not MLAs by which we can express our feelings in the Assembly. We are M.P.s and we can express our views in this House only.

While presenting the budget for 1980-81 the hon. Minister mentioned that all Central Ministries will earmark funds for Tribal Sub Plan and the Component Plant but I do not know how far the Ministries have earmarked funds for these areas. As I said, they should mention the achievements and developments made by them in these areas in their annual reports.

My hon. friend from the opposite mentioned that this party or that party cannot deliver the goods for the betterment of the people. But I am asking if the political will is necessary for development, side by side bureaucratic will also comes with the political will. The political will is temporary whereas the bureaucratic will is a permanent one in democracy. My Party, having a strong political will power, can guide and control the bureaucratic will to implement the schemes and plans for the betterment of the people of the country.

सर्व प्रथम ग्राम का गृह भवन है, इस में ग्राम ने जेल सुधार से सम्बन्धित पैसा रखा है। तो जेल सुधार की जो हालत है, हम लोगों को जेल जाने का बहुत प्रभाव नहीं है, इसलिए आप जेल जा चुके हैं और भवन मे भी ग्राम लोगो की कुशल रही। ती जाना ही पड़े।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are here today you have gone many times to the jail so you are here now.

श्री राम किल्ला पालबाव: बहुत मे लोग यहां रहने है नैक्किं है जाने है। जेल की जो हालत है वह परित ग्राम उपाधिक महादेव, जा कर देंगे ग्राम विस्तार ग्राम जेल गए हांगे तो ग्रामको व्यवस खतम गया ग्राम कि चाहे का क्षमा रहा है। ग्राम में लोग नहीं है कि वह दंडस नहीं हैं। उनमें कोई कम नहीं होती है नैक्किं निम निर्देश मे जेल के मैं निम निर्देश है, जिस निर्देश की वह का आयोजन है उनमें विद कोई किमनन न भी हो तो वह जा कर किमनन कर जाने। प्रशिक्षण के लोग जेल जाते है वे किमनन नहीं हैं। नैक्किं जेल में जाने के बार उनका किमनन बन जाता पड़ता है। यहां जेल जाने के बार वे वहां मे किमनन नहीं कर ही निकलते हैं। जेल के मैं हैच कू ड हाट के आयोजन होती है कारो का कार्यन्त होता है और उनमे वहू मारी बीजें जाती है।

एक वार एक काशी मिनिस्टर जेल मिनिस्टर भारी बार जाने, उनमे जेल मैद भार कर जाने के लोग हैं, इसमे तो कठोरी किराना जाता है। जेल में भार का बार जेल में जा कर देंगे कि क्या होता है न जानने का नया उम्र रखता है। इसलिए जेल में जो आयोजन है उसका विषय हम यहां बताने कर नहीं कर सकते है। किस निर्देश मे मैं कैद के साथ बादार किया जाता है, किस तरह का उनकी बांटा
Sir, Shri Bansl Lal issued a very interesting statement during Emergency that the jails were resting places for the political prisoners. He said that they were spending a lot. At that time, we refuted him by saying that if it was such a nice resting place, then why did he not ask his cabinet colleagues to go and rest there in the jails? This is what we had said. But unfortunately, there was no reply to that.

प्रौढ़ मधुदन्दावते:

15. २ हृष्ट

इतिहास पात्रणः प्राधः

1980-81

PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE:

भो राम बिनास पात्रणः प्राधः

इतिहास पात्रणः प्राधः

भो राम बिनास पात्रणः प्राधः

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भो राम बिनास पात्रणः प्राधः
[भी रामबिनास सातवान]

नहीं है धोर धार्म मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमे इतना भागा भागा, तो वो नीसा धार्म को किस धार्म कर पर हिजा जाए?

दूसरी बात में कहता बाहर हूँ कि धार्म ने मांग संख्या 27 में कहा कि धार्म ग्रन्थक को एनवार्थ ग्रेम के नाम पर बाया रोजी।

उन दिनों एनवार्थ ग्रेम के मंडल में इसी मदन में चोरीराज महाब ने बतलाया था, फिर भी धार्म इस मंडल में पैसा मांगने का?

बैने धार्म ग्रन्था मंडल के मंडल में एक भक्त पुष्का था कि हो प्रतिभा नाम हैं, जो धार्म को ग्रन्था प्रशासक है, जिसको वहाँ में बरोजगार पैदा होते हैं, बंकार पैदा होते हैं, इस मंडल में धार्मी मे या धार्म संपर्क करने जा रही है? मैं कहता बाहर हूँ कि जो नीसा हैं, वह जमे ही धार्म खत्म करने निकले उसे रंजगर मिनता बाहर है। धार्म ऐसी घटना करने जा रहे हैं?

धार्म के ग्रन्था दिवाली में रिपोर्टें हैं—राज्यी धार्म ग्रन्थांकन परिषद्—तीन पास खाशव नहीं है, राज्यी धार्म है इस के मंडल में एक भक्त निकला था।

इस संस्था का 11 कर्ज़ 50 का बदल है धोर इसका काम है धार्मांकन करना धोर प्रतिभा देना। इस 11 कर्ज़ 50 के बदल में नें मांग नीसा बाहर ग्रन्थांकन के नाम पर कबूत हुआ है, वो कि धार्म प्रतिभा बी नहीं है तथा न धार्म तक इसका कोई अंग प्रतिभा निकला है धोर इस ग्रन्था पद्धति में का नाम हुआ, धोर पात्रा हुआ, कृष्ण पता नहीं जवान है।

टिस्ट्सकम के बारे में सभी माननीय प्रमुख फिर है, कोई मिलने शीर की तभी नहीं जिन गा रहा है।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि धार्म दिवाली में धार्मिक को धार्मिक महादेव को देखना चाहए। 1976—81 को देखते ही फिल्म को देखते, धो हृदय धार्मिक दिनांको को टूटे किया जाना था, लेकिन जमे में से एकों दिनता हुआ—एक निजी एचिब हुआ। जहाँ धार्म की ग्रन्था साताल में जा रही है, जहाँ धार्म की ग्रन्था पद्ध ऐसी है जो धार्म को पूजा जमा कर रही है, इस हितुनुस्तान में बो-विवाह लग प्रवाहक है धोर 60 नाम नाम ग्रन्थांकन बंकार है, जहाँ उन की फोटो इस तरह में खड़ी होती जा रही, है उन के लिए धार्म के पास पैसा नहीं है कि उन को किस अनु में धार्म धार्म परिवर्तन करने जीत रहे, वहाँ धार्म के पास पैसा है, किस नाम पर—एनवार्थ ग्रेम के नाम पर।

इस लिए हार्मार पारी धार्म ने धार्म ने देखा कि विवाह किया है धोर भी भी मैं विवाह करता हूँ कि धार्म है धार्म मांग रहे हैं, ध्यान है पैसा की मांग धार्म को देखकर देने में बच की रोजी।

धार्मी सबूत है कि उसका भक्तिवृत्त निर्देश हो गया, उसका प्रभाव जो धार्मकार में है, उसको एक धार्म की फिल्म देखनी पड़े।

जब इस माने चोरों को कर ने, तो मैं कहता बाहर हूँ कि हार्मार मैं ने नीसा बनने के विरोधी नहीं है। 

धम नीसा एक धार्म के इंटरव्हाइट है, लेकिन धार्म को मानने पहले प्रतिभांकन देनी पड़ी हमारी रंजगरी की प्रभाव की विशेषण पर, जमे कर्ज़ है, कोट है, बीमा है, धोर इसके माने हम नीसा को दो बनने के विरोधी गाटी की गार्सीटो भी मिनता बाहर है। मैं कहता बाहर क्योंकि जहाँ नीसा धार्म का बाहर धार्म का बाहर धार्म का बाहर, हम नीसा का घर उमे के 

नजदीक पड़ता है। धार्म वहाँ देखखंब—

वहाँ पर नकटी बढ़त बढ़त बनाने पर हो रही है। उस तकारी में किन नीसा का हाथ है—गाट में उस के बारे में कहूँ या नां धार्म कहें कि राज्यीनी में देरित हो कर कह रहे है, इस लिए मैं दृष्टिगोचर किया कि धार्म धार्म नीसा धार्म की जाय करने धोर जिन नीसा का हाथ उस में हो, जिन नीसा का हाथ उस में हो, उन के माने बंजरही में पैसा पाये।
द्वारा प्रण जीर्ण विमानक को विप्रतन्य के संबंध रखता है। हमारे यहाँ मुख्यपुर्ण में कार्म के पाल 200 मंगेर्राट की विचुति विरोधन के उस का दर्शाविरोध करता है, इस संबंध में उस प्राप्त का जाब बाहर है। जब हम लोग वहाँ जाते हैं तो वहां का जनता हम से कहता है—साहिब ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उस परियोजना को सरकार ने बना ही न करता दिया हो। मैं निष्केनन करता बाहर है कि वह परियोजना में उत्तर विख्यात विकास जुड़ा हुआ है, लिखने का निर्देश हुआ है, जिस की प्रति निर्देश जाना बाहर है।

तीनवर प्रण—पौरोन्यतम प्रोर रमन स्वामी ने संबंधित है। मैंने इस संबंध में धार रक्षा ही लिखा था। मुख्यपुर्ण में प्राप्त 50 ढील 50 गण्ड का एक कार्यक्रम नामांकन जाने की योजना थी, उस के कोई प्रसन्नता नहीं हो रही है। इस की प्रति भी धार में देखा जाता है। धार हम में पैसा मांगते हैं, हम पैसा देने को दौरान है, लेकिन वह पैसा धार जिस काम के लिए हम से लेते है, उस का उपयोग सही चीज़ में हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस की देखा जाना बाहर हो सकता है, हम में उस का इस्तेमाल होना बाहर है।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इन मांगों का विषय करना है।

पृथ्वी मंदिर बसहर (गांधीपुर) : उपाध्याय महादेय, व्यसन के समाध निरुद्ध वन्नामेंद्रो प्रांस के समन्वय में कुछ कहने के लिए में हो दिखा हुआ है। पृथ्वी हमारे सामने वित्तों दरके के 200 मुख्यपुर्ण स्वामी वृद्ध और शर भी का विवरण जो से इस्तेमाल की मांग कर रहे थे। बसी इस्तेमाल का काम में बहुत प्राप्त है। जनता पारंपरिक के मानते का भी में उस दिनों प्रभावों में पढ़ा करता था, धरती विख्यात बाज़ेरयों की के इस्तेमाल की मांग बाहर कर दिया करते थे। सिवाय इसीसिंह मानने के, उन्होंने पश्चात-विकल्प के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कहते, जब कि मैंने मुन माना है कि ये उस विधि में पीला 180 ढील 90 है।

यह एक साधारण मूल बात है—एक प्राप्त प्राप्ति भी इस बात को जानता है कि यह सरकार बदलती है तो पिछली सरकार जो नीति बना रही होती है, उन नीतियों के जो परिणाम होते हैं, उन को पुराना नहीं बदला जा सकता है। जो भी नई सरकार प्राप्त है उसे पुरानी सरकार की नीतियाँ भी उल्लिखतातूं हैं। उन नीतियों के परिणामों को बदलने में कुछ समय लगता है दां...
[बांजुल स्वास्थ्य]

कमां हूह, जिन्होंने की जी है, उसके मास की प्राप्ति खाना हूह। यह सारा सदन के मालूम है, उसके देश को मालूम है कि उसके खिलाने ने आपने गर्म में धारा लगा दी। यह धारा की धारा देखने गर्म में बनी धारा के कारण धारा देखने गई। तो नंतीजा यह हुआ कि धारा कम पैदा हूह धारा उस की पैदावार को धारा हृद को बांटना है। जो पैदावार कम हृद, वह हम को उन्मानिक में मिली है, हरारे विन मंडले जो कां उन्मानिक में मिली है, हरारे क्रम संगठन जो को उन्मानिक में मिली है धारा हमारे सबको को उन्मानिक में मिली है धारा उस को हुमे बांटना है।

इस तथ्य में प्राप्त वेद दो ने लोगी और जब वेद वेदी में बांटा जा रहा था, उस बत्ती भीषण प्रकाश था। जनता पार्टी ने लोग दल, जिसे कौ कहे लोग जिस को भी मरकज की, वह संगठन को धारा न कर सकते, वह दीड़दार न दें सकते। वह विजय न दे सकते धारा बंधन में बनाता बंधता न जा सकता। धारा जो बांटा था गया, तो उसके लिए संगठन की धारा न हो दे सकता धारा नंतीजा यह हुआ कि वेद की पैदावार कम हूह गई धारा इसकी कम है गई फक प्राप्त गई की कमान बड़ी है। ती जब पैदावार हो रही ही थी, उस समय हमारी रक्षक सल्य में नहीं था लेकिन जो उनके परमाण निकले, उनको भुगतने के लिए हमारी सरकार है। प्राप्त किये बड़े रही है धारा बड़ी धारा उसका कारण मने प्राप्त को बतवाया है। मे यह वहना बाह्य है कि सरकार की जो नंतीजा है, उनके बदल दे समय लगता है धारा हमारे विवाद में जो वाला प्राप्त किया था, वह जिसके बहुत बलकाश बढ़त था धारा हम ने जीत को धर्म को कर उस का ग्राम किया था। वह वेद अगाय है लेकिन इन दोलन की गति नंतीजा के कारण हम को भूलता पड़ रहा है अवरुद्ध हम को उम्मीद है कि जिस हल में सरकार प्राप्त विवादों को सामूहिक कर रही हैं, उनके कारण धारा प्राप्त करे वाले दिनों में धारा की पैदावार हो रही है, गेंद की पैदावार हो रही है, धारा की पैदावार हो रही है धारा परिवर्तन बढ़ रहा है हम को प्राप्त उम्मीद है कि प्राप्त करे वाले है, हमारे बाल में समय धारा प्राप्त विवादों को सामूहिक कर रही है। धारा संभव धारा बाहर है हम को धारा प्राप्त करे वाले है, धारा प्राप्त कर रही है, धारा परिवर्तन करे वाले है, धारा प्राप्त करे वाले है।

बांजुल स्वास्थ्य : ऐसा हमारा, तो हम को धारा होगी।

धारा बांजुल स्वास्थ्य : वह तत्काल बदलने वाली है। प्राप्त धारा होगी ना प्राप्त धारा बाहर है। हम धारा प्राप्त करे वाले है, हम प्राप्त धारा बाहर हैं। यह प्राप्त धारा उबरने वाली है धारा हमारे प्राप्त-धारा धारा हमारे प्राप्त-धारा प्राप्त धारा बाहर है।

15 14 hrs.

[Shri Gulsher Ahmed in the Chair]

यह मम्मा मे मे यह को धारा बाहर है प्राप्त कर पानी धारा के साइंटीफिक के से फिल विभिन्नरहा नीति है, जनता के साइंटीफिक है, देश को साइंटीफिक करने है, इसलिए उन को इस देश में प्राप्त धारापर्य स्वास्थ्य बाहरवारने नहीं है।
करना चाहिए। इस दंड में इको-नामिक पैनिक पैत्रिक विज्ञान का बातचीत नवादा करना। बाहर की चोंचों का क्रम करने में ही होगा। बाहर की चोंचों के उपर्युक्त होने में ही होगा। इसलिए जिन्हें लाए हैं वे सलाधित पार्टी के हो गए बाहर वांगधो दल के हों उन्होंने इस दंड में इको-नामिक पैत्रिक विज्ञान का बातचीत नहीं पैदा करना चाहिए। इसमें उन्होंने यह उपाय करना चाहिए कि वे बहुत बहुत रिहाई की गई जाती हैं। इस तरह की बातें उनके ही किए जा रही हैं।

इसके साथ ही मैं कुछ यूज़ वाब है नवादा विज्ञान का। इस दंड में सबसे जरुरी कम हैं गजी, उजी एडजी नवादा के उपरराष्ट्रीय खातों के लिए, जिनमें बंद पंताबार के साथ है। उन सब के लिए उन्होंने जयरंत पहली है। बिना नवानी के हम कोई काम गांव नहीं बढ़ा नहीं मिलता है। जहाँ तक पैनिक विज्ञान का महत्व है, बाहर समझ रहे हैं कि किस तरह से राजनीति का नाव बड़ा हो रहा है, एडजी-एडजी प्राविष्ट बढ़ा हो रहा है। उसी तरह से हमारी जीवन के खातों में जितना प्राविष्ट बढ़ा होता है बाहर होता है, उसी कारण के ही होती हैं। प्रारंभिक कारण हो। भी होता है उसकी कुल चाहिए नहीं होती है, कारण आपको पैदा करने के कार्यालयों में ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पूँछ रहा है।

इसलिए मैं पैनिक विज्ञान के उपर बयान का जो मैंने प्राविष्ट में पढ़ा था स्वागत करता हूँ गोर ग्राहक माध्यम से सरकार से यह बांटता हूँ कि कम में कम एक नेतृत्व एवं कमीशन की स्वयंगत की जानी चाहिए। नेतृत्व एवं कमीशन इस दंड के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं जो कि ग्राहक प्राप्त राज के में कम 25—30 सालों के लिए प्राप्त एवं की एक पारंपरिक बातें कि एक पुस्तिकाम का किस किस मंडल में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। बिजी का किस किस मंडल में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा, किसी का किस किस मंडल में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। इस तरह से इस सारे माध्यम का ठीक प्रकार से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। गोर गोर में बनाया जाना चाहिए। यह गांव भूमि जो की गांवक्षेत्र में बनाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत प्रभाव मानता है गोर ऐसे पेशेवर बाहों की गांवक्षेत्र माध्यम में जो कारण नहीं होगा।

यूज़ वाब में यह कहना चाहिए कि हमारा जो इको-नामिक पैत्रिक विज्ञान है, उसमें सुकुल किया जाना चाहिए। एक बात में यह कहना चाहिए है कि जब भी चोंचों को कमांडर बनाता है उसमें सारा ब्राह्मण कृष्णी मरकार पर लगाया जाता है। न्याय जो भी चोंचें उपलब्ध है उसके बदले की हमेशा राष्ट्र सरकारों पर होती है गोर राष्ट्र सरकार हो। उनका बदला करती है। इसमें दो राज नहीं है कि प्राविष्ट वितरण में भ्रष्टाचार है, बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्ट चोंचें लोगों को पूँछ नहीं रही है। उसमें लेक विका-टिक है। जो वितरण प्रपातें चल रही है वह फेल हो गया है। वह दूरी तरह से फेल हो गई है। इसलिए उसमें
[ भी जैनल वर्ष ]

मुखार को जकरूत है। यहे सिंह मे वाहात हैं कि एक नेताल महादेव
कर्मचारी को लखीम होनी चाहिए।

यह नेताल समाद भवारपल बहादूर कितना ही बड़ा हो, फिरता ही इसका
वैट बन गया अं, फिरती ही इसमे पूरो लगे कितनी ही बड़ी दमकी अवस्था हो,
इसका यह भिज्जिबाहर होनी चाहिए कि यह गांव-गांव में, शहरों के मोहल-पीट
मोहल में सरकारी साधनों के जगीये
में जहूटी चीजों पहुँचाएं। तभी हम
कीमतें पर काज पा सकेंगे। मैसूरा
जो 10 रुपए हैं, जो विज्ञापन घोषित है
उसमे विवाद पेरिनानी के घर कोई
राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है। इसको
हमें विद्युत होगा।

तीसरी बात कह कर मे समान
करना चाहता हूँ। बेरेजगारो समान
करने के लिये, लोगो के ग्रामनों
बढ़ाने के लिये हमको छोटे घर घर
उधोगों की तरफ धान देना होगा,
वहें वहें काराबारों की तरफ कम
धान देना होगा। भविष्य मे धान के अंत में
बैठा हिजाब लगा रहा था कि यह जो
काराबार की बुगाड़े छोटे घर घर
उधोग घंटों में की जाती है, जो कृषक कच्चा
मात नेकर काराबार की बुगाड़ करता है,
उसे महीने मे बार सो मे नेकर छ।
सो रुपये के ग्रामनों होती है।

घाटे उले पाव या छ हजार ग्यर ये में
से या धन लिंकां मे दिना दिये गया,
घर यह धानना कच्चा मात बुगाड़े ने,
तो उसको 800 मे 1200 रुपये तक की
ग्रामनो होगी। घाटे हम धारण कर
वह छोटे मंडे घरेलू उधोगों का
नेट उसे बिछा दें, तो गांवों के लोगों
की ग्रामनों के बढ़ेग। घर बेरेजगारी
तथा घर-घरोगरी की समस्या ग्रामनो
रहे हैं की जा सकेगी। हमारे देश की
समस्या है कि वहें ज्वाला से ज्वाला
लोगो को काम दिया जाय घोर ज्वाला
से ज्वाला लोगो की खबर वने का तकत
को बढ़ाया जाये। वहें काराबारों के
मुकाबले मे छोटे छोटे घरेलू उधोगों मे
ज्वाला लोगो के रोडवाहर मिलता है।

इस भुवाक के साथ मे विन रंगी
ढारा प्रसन्न सफलमैट्री बजट का
सम्बन्ध करता हूँ।

भी नादारघ निर्मूर (नगर) : 
सामान्य महोदय, मे समन का ज्वाला
समय नहीं लूचा। मे केवल एक हो
बातो की घोर विन रंगी घोर मर्कर
का ज्वाला जोधना बाहान है।

इस पुराल बजट मे 40 करोड़
घण्ये का मान करना वर्तमानके ग्राम-
रेपलण के लिये की गई है, जो नी -
मूल राष्ट्रो मे गांव मे विज्ञाप पहुँचाने के लिये
निर्माता बाजी को भाग देता है। 

वाल विज्ञापों के मामले मे विद्वान को हानि
बहुत नाक्षर है। धार 
गवर्त निर्माता मे विज्ञापक का हानि को कम
देता है। खाँग बाजहर के विज्ञाप मे विज्ञाप की हानि
बहुत बढ़ गई है। पिचिने वो वार दिन
मे बाहर यह हुआ था। मैं देखा
है कि जोशुगुप, पानी, बिजीहो, 
जनान घोर बाजहर भारी 7। मात भिजो मे
पिचिने पाव मात दिनो मे कई विज्ञाप
नहीं होता है। न्योगा यह आता है कि जा
फलन बाजी गई है, उसके पाव मात
दिन मे विज्ञाप म निलेगे के कारण पानी
नहीं मिल पाया है। बहा पहने से ही
पकान का सिद्धांत किया। 
हिंडी के लिये
कार घंटे विज्ञाप दी जाती है, लेकिन 
हानि यह है कि यो बार मित उसे निये
विज्ञाप धारी है पहर फिर बना हो जाती है। 
महीना डे मे एक घंटे के लिये
भी बिजीहो नहीं मिलती है। विज्ञाप
को फलन बवाद हो रही है। घाटे वे
मोटर की रिपलेस करने के लिये जाते
है, तो इंडस्ट्री नहीं मिलता है। इससिद्धांत
विज्ञान को धर ज्ञान फॉलीने की बात को छोड़कर सरकार विज्ञान की समाप्त को नियमित करें।

हमारे यहाँ दो एडामिक पावर टेजन बने हुए हैं। जो टेजन पहले वल रहा था, वह फल हो गया है। वह कब चाल होगा, वह नहीं है। जो इसके टेजन एक-परित्यंत तौर पर चाल आए था, वह भी भिड़कुंड बंद हो गया है। धारक धार चमक में पानी नहीं है, इसलिए बाहर विज्ञान का जीवन जन कम हो रहा है। वह फूल एक के इसके हैं, वहां विज्ञान नहीं पहुँचा है। वहा पर खोजक को फसल बढ़ाई हो गई है धार रात्रि की फसल भी बढ़ाई हो जायेगी। राजस्थान में एक धारक हालत फैदा हो रही है। में सरकार से विविध रूप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जान जैसे जहां दोनों एडामिक पावर टेजन का चाल करायें। धार वहां दो-चार दिन में विज्ञान पहुँच जायेगा, तो फसल बढ़ाई से वच जायेगी।

उधर मे जो मानवीय सत्संघ बनाते हैं, वे बात कराओ-कराओ बड़ी हो रहते हैं, जो हम कर रहे हैं। दोनों में कार करने की बात नहीं है। वे भी कहते हैं कि महागार्थ है, हालत खराब है, बेकार है--वे सिर्फ खुद नाम-पात्रों को बना रहे हैं। सरकार की तरफ मे भी हरेक वक्ता को इस मैंडेन में खुल किया जाता है कि उसे धिराम में खराब हालत मिली है, जिसे सुधारने में टोपू लगाया। भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक नियम मुकंडन कर दें--छ महते, एक साथ मुकंडन कर दें--कि वह कब इस पहले वाक्य को बांटना छाड़ देगा। धार सरकार का विरोध नहीं करेगा। वह हम को भावना निष्कर्ष दे दे धार बना दे कि हम क्या करेगे। हम बसे ही इस हादसे में धार बाहर जाता के सामने बोलेगे। लेकिन वह देश की हालत को गुरू था। धार बाहर तरफ हालत बिगड़ रही है। धार दोनों में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है। सरकार हम लोगों को कब लेकर देनी चाहती है--धार हालत न मंदी, तो ये लोग भी झूठे हैं, हम लोग भी झूठे हैं। धार लोगों ने हालत बढ़त बनाने का उपाय सिक्का रहा है। मे बड़ी निर्देशात्मक धार गठित करने के साथ यह बात कह रहा है। धारियत सरकार का धार हालत काम एक ही है। कुछ नो उत्तर बेड़े हैं धार हम झड़ बेड़े है, हम मे कोई फर्ड नहीं पड़ता है।

हालत सब तरफ में खराब है, विज्ञान खराब है, कॉयना खराब है, हीन नहीं भिड़ा रहा है। किसानों के काम सब तरफ से धारक बुरे है। धारों के प्रभु इस दोस्त महागार बढ़ रही है कि गरीबों के धार निकल रहे हैं धार धारण यह महागार जीवित बनते हैं। गौं एवं श्रीधर धार का निकल कम है। गौं की एवं श्रीधर मे गौं धारण धारण का निकल कम है। भाव भी हो ऊंचे हो रहे हैं, धार धारे हो गये हैं। यह धार फिर कहां कि डायरेक्ट के बिन बढ़ रहा है, पैदा-नियम धार डिजरल के दाम फिर बढ़ गए हैं। तो धार मुखिया में पंस गये हैं। धार मुखिया में पंस होने है तो हमे भी खुशी नहीं होती है क्योंकि देश मुखिया में पंस है धार उसे हमे भी तकलीफ होती है। इसलिए धार मुखिया में सीधे, कुछ हम से त्योहार लेना चाहते हैं तो वे, जिस तरह से बी लेना चाहते हैं में। धार यूज किये वैसा ही हम परिवार में जाकर बोलेगे। पर देश की समस्याओं धार बुद्ध सुनिक्त हो रही है। धार बिजली संस्था को सी अक्षुर निकल रहा है। धारे धारें निकलेंगा वजट के बारे मे जो कहा जा रहा है कि
SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : During the course of his speech on 11th December, 1980, Shri Chiranjir Lal Sharma read out from what purports to be a letter dated 8-12-1980 of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, a Member of the House and the Minister of Energy and Coal, wherein it has been alleged that “on 27th October 1980, CPI (M) party in Malda held Gana Adalat (People's court). By a so-called judgement of this purported court...”

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : Under what rule?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Under rule 216 of the House. (Interjections)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: “... By a so-called judgement of this purported court, all these four persons were severely tortured and they were made blind by the use of long needle, and thereafter some herbs were put in, so that they are made permanently blind”. From the records of the proceedings, it further appears that the letter contains the following allegations...”
MR CHAIRMAN: If you speak about things which are not relevant now, it will not be recorded.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In regard to the Supplementary Grants, the debate is with regard to those Ministries in respect of which the Finance Minister has come up with a Demand. He can reply to the debate. Anyway, the Minister concerned is here. He can also intervene. So far as Coal is concerned, it comes under Energy, for which Mr Ghani Khan Choudhury is the Minister. There is no Demand for it. There is an issue already raised by Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu and we will meet him during the appropriate Motion, and under appropriate rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should not talk about Coal. Mr Niren Ghosh is talking only about blinding in Malda district.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Although this incident took place on 27th October this only came to light about four days ago. It transpired that after the said purported Court's Judgment and after the four persons were made blind, police arrested all the four and put them behind the bars. They came out on bail only four days ago and that is how we have come to know about the same. It is said that during the time when they were in jail.....

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you Speaking on the supplementary budget?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I once again request the hon. house to see Rule 216? We cannot just do. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The allegation made (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGAN BHAJ BAROT: You expunge the whole thing. (Interruptions)
while discussion goes on on the supplementary budget, if you want to give some clarification you can give some clarification. But do not read something like in a written form charges or this or that. Mr. Sharma made certain charges against your party.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I was speaking on the supplementary demands. The Minister of Energy behaved in a way which was out of his reach and out of his departmental care. He indulged in all sorts of things. (Interruptions) I am making out a case.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am raising my point of order once again. It cannot be done:—no, no, it cannot be done. You see Rule 216. (Interruptions)
You cannot bring him within Rule 216.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Minister is not the Chairman. Why does he say in this way? (Interruptions)
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I have the right to say so because the rule says. (Interruptions) I am giving my opinion on Rule 216.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certain remarks were made against your party by Mr. Sharma. You should have asked for permission to give explanation to those remarks. While speaking on the supplementary budget, if you want to give any explanation you give.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: That is why I am giving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But do not make allegations against a particular Minister like that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister of Energy is involved in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: That is how he manages this Department of Coal and the Ministry of Home Affairs is also concerned with this. He is behaving in a way ...... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, you can clarify your position, but you cannot make a counter allegation. There is a difference between clarifying a position and making a counter allegation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is a matter of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I do not agree. No, no, you cannot make a counter allegation. Please explain your position. That is all.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, instead of managing the Department of Coal, and coal supply for the country, indulges in all sorts of .... (Interruptions) He wrote a letter to Mr. Sharma and Mr. Sharma read out that letter in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have explained to you the position. If you say something which you are not supposed to say, then I will ask them not to write them, that is the only remedy. You clarify the position do not make allegations.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: That is what I am doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not doing that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That day I was present. A letter was read out by Mr. Chiranjit Sharma and that letter was written by Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri to the Prime Minister making wild allegations against our party, saying that our party held public court and gave a verdict and accordingly four men were blinded. That is absolutely false. He is only clarifying that position because subsequently actual facts came to light.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know what was the allegation. If you want to give reply to that allegation, please confine yourself to that, do not make an allegation against any body and speak on the supplementary budget. You have not said a word on the supplementary budget.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am giving the statement of facts. It appears that on October 22, 1980 four persons mentioned in the speech of Shri Sharma were apprehended by the people of village Sahara, within Sultanpur Anchal, P.S.Harishchandrapur, district, Malda, as they are allegedly committing theft from paddy fields. The said four persons do not belong to any political party, and on the other hand, they are known to be antisocial elements.
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On a point of order. Anything connecting with the supplementary demands which I have placed before the House would be relevant. But if he wants to say something in defence of himself or his party, he must choose some other occasion; he cannot choose supplementary demands for making clarification because no demand in respect of coal is placed before the House. Therefore, if he wants to give explanation, he must choose another opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any demand under 'Coal' or not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This comes under the demand 'Home' and so he can make a clarification. But I would request Mr. Ghosh that he should at least speak something about the supplementary budget and then give clarification. To start making allegation against another is not fair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He wanted to raise it on some other occasion. But the House will adjourn tomorrow and the Speaker agreed that he can raise it on this occasion; so he is making a statement: kindly allow him to make that statement of facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Say something at least about the supplementary budget.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am saying that the Centre, and the Home Ministry, are encroaching upon the rights of the states and trying to malign the state government in all possible ways in order to destabilise it and topple it when the time suits them. As an example, to strengthen my point I am also making this clarification. It appears from investigation made that the angry villagers about 2000 in number beat up those four persons and applied some juice of herbs in their eyes and made over the said four persons to the Police. The police authorities had those four persons treated in the local Health Centre and then they were treated in the District Hospital of Malda.

On 22-10-80 a complaint was lodged by one Shri Ibrahim of Gangnadia village against the said four persons as well as three others who are not apprehended, being G. R. Case No. 1742,82 of Harishchandrapur P. S. (Case No. 12 dated 22-10-80 under Sections 379, 411 IPC). The accused No. 1 Jamaluddin was released from District Hospital on 1-11-80, accused No. 4 Sahul Miah was released from Hospital on 2-11-80 and accused Nos. 2 and 3 namely Yakub Ali and Abul Miah were released from the District Hospital on 5-11-80 on 12-11-80, all of them were released by Court on bail.

On 5-12-80, the said four accused appeared before the Court as their case was fixed on that day and surprisingly, on 6-12-80 a procession of Congress (I) people were taken out at Malda with the said four persons where from slogans were given that the CPI (M) people had blinded those four persons by throwing acid in their eyes and that all the four persons were well-known workers of Congress (I).

It is significant to note that till 6-12-80, no complaint was made by any person nor even Congress (I) Party made any reference of the alleged blinding by CPI (M). It may be noted that in the Panchayat in the area out of 13 members, only one belongs to CPI (M) while a majority of the members belong to Congress (I) Party. The Pradhan of Mahendrapur Gram Panchayat, within whose area the concerned village is situated, is one Yusuf Ali, an Independent Member who was elected on the support of the Congress (I) Party. Organisationally, CPI (M) is extremely weak in that area and has no Party unit in that village. There could not have been, in any event, any possibility of CPI (M) indulging in any of the alleged activities falsely attributed to them.
[Shri Niren Ghosh]

It should be further noted that Shri Sirendra Kumar Maitra, M.L.A. from Harishchandrapur, who is a member of the Janata Party, has, in a statement, protested against giving political and communal colour to the incident. He has categorically stated that no CPI (M) person is involved in the matter. He has further stated that the wife of one of the accused persons has lodged a complaint against 53 persons for committing assault on her husband and that the first name in the list is of the local Congress (I) leader and in the list names of various other Congress (I) leaders of the area have been mentioned as accused persons. Further, Mohamed Kobad Khan, President of Sultan Nagar Anchal Congress (I) Party, in a statement dated 7-12-80, has categorically stated that there was no political motive in the incident that had happened on 22-10-80, that it was a case of theft and that the people of the locality having got angry had beaten up those persons. Similarly, statements have been issued by Shri Arab Khan, Secretary, Sultan Nagar Anchal Congress (I), Party wherein he has also categorically mentioned that there was no political motive involved in the matter. Former President of the Panchayat has also stated that there had been no political motive. The Secretary, Workers Party of India, Malda District, has also issued as similar statement.

From all this it appears that the Centre is out on a sinister campaign in order to malign and topple the non-Congress (I) Governments in the States.

From all this it appears that the Centre is out on a sinister campaign in order to malign and topple the non-Congress (I) Governments in the States.
में बहाना हूँ कि छोटी-मोटी धनराशि अर्थात् इस को समाप्त की कोई न कर के, राज्यस्व स्तर पर बांटों को नियंत्रण करने की एक मुनियोजन योजना बनाई जाये, जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के प्रमुख बांट अंतर्गत को बांट मे बचा जा। सके तो इस मामला का संदर्भ मानक किया जा सके तो इस बांट का बहुमत मानक किया जा सके तो। नत: इस मामला का संदर्भ मानक किया जा सके तो। गांवों को उंचा करने की योजना राज्यस्व लिखा पर परिपूर्ण किया जाये। इसका रूप नैनाओं, इसका संवेदन, इसका मनोविवेक में पूर्ण की मंथला दृढ़ की जाये। एक बांट कर ले।

25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उच्चको, बांट के धारण करने के लिए, किया गया है। इसमें हिन्दुस्तान में 12.2 मिलियन कर्मचारी को पाकर के बंगाल गोंड जाया दिया जाता है। यह देश के अन्य कर्म का बांट है। कि हमारे पास 12 मिलियन वार्षिक को पाकर के बंगाल गोंड जाया जाये।

पूर्वे इस निर्मलित्त किया जाता है। और देश का मुख्य बांट है। इसके स्कूल को संस्कृतिक इलाज है। जिसमे गांव का विवाह में बचाव, जा। इसके। उनके प्रदेश में प्रतिवाद बांट उड़कर कर्मचारी में एक पर्च्युक्त धाममाधि में, धार्मिका युद्ध के बार परिवर्तन में भाग लेने में प्रमाणित किया जाये।

एक बांट में निर्मल एन्योनियम भवनों के बारे में कहा बात है।

इस बांट में उसके लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

उदसी एन्योनियम परियोजना को सर- कार धारण के अन्तर्गत में ले रही है, तह एक जान्नी बात है। सरकार नियंत्रण की जो बांट को गाई है, उस को में सही समाप्त है। इस स्थिति में मे जितन डेरों मे इस बांट की धारण कहना कि धारण बांट दूसरे प्रकार बांट की विनाश में वे हिन्दुस्तान के राज्यस्व कर बांट करे। यह उनके प्रदेश के पुरातात्विक में मिलियन जिले में दे स्कोट नाम बांट पर प्रभाव है। यह में मंगो जी में जाना चाहिये कि सब वे इसके राज्यस्व कर कम रहे है या नहीं?

प्रामाण्य विवृत्तिकरण की कर्म भी। इस में है ध्रुव 40 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का प्रावधान 12में किया गया है। पारमाण्य विवृत्तिकरण दर्जने के बारे में, मान्यताको, मुझे यह कहना है। कि किन गांवों का विवृत्तिकरण किया जाये धार किन का बांट में किया जाए, इसकी सभी सम्भवति योजना नहीं है, जो हां न तास मूल जनकरी है। प्रायः राजनीतिक दबाव में गांवों का विवृत्तिकरण नये तरीके जाना है।

कोई गांव इस के लिए खड़े लगे जाए धार कोई बांट में नियंत्रण जाए, यह एक मुनियोजन वैज्ञानिक योजना के प्रधान होगा रहेगा।

विवेदों मे जाने बातें की बात है, बेकार धार हिराक में बढ़ हुए भारत-वासियों को लाने या उन की सहायता करने के लिए कुछ अन्यराशि रखो गई है। मे इस मामले में एक बाल वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विवेदों मे जाने-पाने म बहुत गांवाला होता है धार एक बहुत बड़ा रेटेनिंग कल रहा है।

... (व्यक्तिगत) ...
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. If you kindly look at the List of Business, you would be pleased to not a that Item No. 27 which stands in my name and covers a subject which is vitally important from the point of view of the national economy, an area where we are in great difficulty and where there will be a lot of difficulty for some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make my submission.

It is scheduled to start at 4 O'Clock. We would like to hear the hon. Mr. Venkataraman, because he says certain things which have substance, though we may not agree with him politically.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): This is the tactic adopted by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu........

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not going to yield. I am on a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let him quote the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By the time my hon. friend sits down, there will be only a few minutes left. The hon. Finance Minister in order to convince the House and the country would make a speech and that will take some time and we want to hear him.

My submission is .......

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The operative part is that you kindly keep tomorrow for Minister's reply. The Minister cannot reply today because we want to hear him. Please do not take the House for a ride all the time. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Is the Minister going to reply now?

This is very unfair. Only 7 minutes are left now. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Member has not completed his speech yet. (Interruptions)
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not proper. This is not befitting the opposition members, the manner in which they behave. They are not cooperating. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I just say a word?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Rajya Sabha is sitting on 24th also. If we pass it tomorrow within an hour, it can be sent to the other House. There is no problem. Ordinances are going on in Rajya Sabha.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): There are instances where the Business Advisory Committee’s report has been revised and the time extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I ask Mr. Ram Lal Rahi to speak for five minutes. Then, I will ask the Minister to reply.
SHRI JOYTIMOY BOSU :
No, Sir ( Interruptions )

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ram Lal Rahi.

भी जाकर राज़ : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि हेड्स्मूस जिसकी प्रवति थी हमारे देश में से नहीं मिला सके थे, उसको मिलाने पर यह सरकार जैसे तुझी हुई है। उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हेड्स्मूस को जीवन ही नहीं विदा उसकी बड़ा भी प्रवति जाना चाहिए। प्रगति पूरी देश में नीति करोड़ थेरी और यू.पी. में बचाव लाभ व्यक्ति को चीजों के माध्यम से हो जाएगा। इसकी चार इस पृष्ठ बजट में ही ले कि इसके लिए कोई उचित प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

उद्घाटन के म् विनिर्देश में मैं कहा है कि बड़े उद्घाटन, मध्यम उद्घाटन और छोटे उद्घाटन, इन सब को कोई प्रावधान नहीं गई है। इसके बावजूद एक प्रावधान गोष्टि बननी चाहिए।

ताजमहल जो प्रगति में है इसके प्रावधान को ही कोई धीरे धीरे धीरे प्रावधान नहीं है। वहाँ मधुरा रिसेक्टरों ने कार्यान्वयन को स्थायी करने की क्रिया जारी रखा है। क्यों कि नहीं इस कार्यान्वयन को ऐसी जगह स्थायी किया जाता जहाँ से ताजमहल या प्रगति एक उचित स्थान को कोई बनाना उप-स्थित न होता।

मंचियाँ के दोरे पर जो धार्मिक धर्म हो रहा है, उह धार्मिक है। उस पर भी रोक लगाना चाहिए।

प्रबंधन के संबंध में मैं एक बाल कहूँगा। जैसे के सिपाही उल्लास प्रवेश में प्रायोजन बना रहे हैं। उनके कुछ मार्ग हैं जैसे वे हर प्रकार दुर्गति ऐसी सुविधा बनाते हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। प्रगति पूरे देश में जैल हड़ताल होगी।

संसद सदस्यों की सुविधाओं की बात भी कही गई है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि उनके सबूतबाटम की हानि बहुत खराब है। उसकी ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। प्रमाण उनमें निकाल होता चाहिए।

गांधी जी पर जो फिल्म विके में बनाई जा रही है उसके बारे में भी एक बात कहूँगा यह देश के टीमें का ग्राह का एक राष्ट्रीय प्रावधान है। जो एक विदेशी कमान्डन को महान्यता गांधी के उपर फिल्म बनाने की इजाजत दे सके गई है।

प्रमाण में मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि मिनी प्रती म्यांट योजनाएं जो छोड़ दी गयीं, पुरा: बांसू की जाने चाहिए।

तीस वर्ष के बाद देश का किसान बनने वालों के उचित दाम ग्राह प्रमाण उपर नहीं कुछ को मुखिया के निये संपादन के मैदान में उतर रहा है। उसका समाप्ति किया जाय ग्राह उसे शामों के उनार-बुझी की पृथकावधि नुट में बजाया जाये। इसमें से सम्मान का समाप्ति नहीं है।

16 अप्रैल।

भी राम बाल राहो (लिखित): प्रबंधन महोदय, बड़े हड़पण में मुखे प्रजनने बाल कहूँगी। मैं इस प्रावधान बनाने का विरोध कर रहा हूँ। पचाल जो बटक पेस्त किया गया था उस का भी मैं विरोध किया था। कारण यह था कि वह तरह से चीज़ पाल की जाती है बड़पण में उसी अर्थ से बच्चे भी हो रहे हैं, हुआ गया हो रहा है। मैं ग्राह के स्वतन्त्र बांसू।
SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT: Sir in this connection I would like to invite the attention of the House to Rule 292 which says:

“No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House:

Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.”

Sir, you have already taken the sense of the House and extended the time by half-an-hour and that goes on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOTY BOSU: Sir, this gentleman claims to be a lawyer but he has quoted a rule, which does not fit in. Time could be extended, for example, Maruti debate was originally scheduled for four and half hours, then it was made to seven hours and then fifteen hours. That is one thing and shifting of business which is finally agreed to by the House on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee is another thing. You don’t have power on...
IShri Jyoti
doy Basu
do it. If you do it you will be
setting a bad precedent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Never
mind.

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : Where do you come from?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have
come from Madhya Pradesh
and I have been Speaker of that
House for 5 years. I am proud
of the way I have run that House.
No other Speaker in India has
done that. I have covered more
than 45 questions in 60 minutes.
What do you mean by asking me :
"Where do you come from?"

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : You said, never mind. Sir, you
are a creature of the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know
that. I know rules and you know
it. I also know it.

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : Please see the rule in the rule
book.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have
given my ruling. You may accuse
me ; that is a different matter.
But I have given my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : I don't accuse you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rahi,
please try to conclude.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

The Chairman is asking another Member to answer a question. The Member's response is that the Chairman is asking an irrelevant question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Never
mind. ,

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : Where do you come from ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have
come from Madhya Pradesh
and I have been Speaker of that
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SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU : I don't accuse you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rahi,
please try to conclude.

Summary:

Chairman asks Member where he comes from.
Member says it's not relevant.
Chairman says rules are rules.

D.S.G. (Gen.),

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PAUSA 1, 1902 (SAKA)

1980-81

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRIND R. VENKATARAMAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally I try to accommodate the Opposition, but for the compelling circum-

वन, लेक निनी, को, और उसके माध्यम से पूरे प्रभुस-पत्र जो प्र टाच छाया है, उसको रोकने की कौशल इस सरकार ने न तो पहले बजट में की और न वह प्रायः खुल करने के बारे 'में सोच रही हैं। उसका घाटे का बजट चलता रहेगा और देश में मुझा बढ़ती रहेगी। सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी हीं हारकी है, लेकिन भार भोजन और विज्ञान न निम्नाग, तो कारखाने भैंले चलने, बेती का उत्पादन कैसे होगा? ब्राह्मेंडोडीज भार कृषि का उत्पादन रहा हुआ है। विमान को सही धंग में चार पांच घटे भी विज्ञान नहीं मिलती है। दूसरी तफ बिलों में बहुत से नाग बीरों में बनाने उदाहरण करते हैं। पता चला है कि उन्हाओं में निम्नाग सर्कल क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में बीम करहें राप से यूजा का घंटाला हुआ है। चर नागों ने कररोड़ राप से काना धन निम्नाग सर्कल क्षेत्रों के रूप में आकस्त किया है। पता चला है कि उस समानों को दबाने की कौशल की जा रही है। क्या निम्न और उस प्रार ध्यान देंगे? सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? यहाँ तो प्रभाव करने का काम कर रहा है। सरकार यहाँ प्रभाव कर रही है और उसका प्रदेश जिंदगी से संबंध हो जाने जो उसकी एककांश दिखा कर मारा जा रहा है। फर्यां गोलियाँ दिखा कर, उस के फर्यां गोंग दिखा कर उन को गोलियों से मारा जा रहा है। गृह मंत्रालय उसकी जांच के लिए कमीशन बनाएं के बांलादेश में फिरने एककांश हुआ है। पुनः पर मुकाम मन चलना बाह्य, काउंटर केस चलना बाह्य। लेकिन भाप में हिम्मत नहीं है।

भाप का घाटे का बजट तो बढ़ता ही जायगा। भाप उसे रोक नहीं पाएगा। जो बीजे यह सकती हैं जैसे बेती के समानात प्राप की फिसरीडः बड़ सकती है, और चीजे जैसे जिन की पैदावार में बढ़ती ही सकती है, लेकिन उस पर भाप का ध्यान नहीं है। बरेली, उसकी भार रामपुर के कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्द हो रहें हैं, उन पर भाप का ध्यान नहीं है। भाप का ध्यान तो केवल जनता पार्टी के गानी देने में है। जनता पार्टी वाले कमीशन के बज़कर में बने ए भाप जनता पार्टी के बज़कर में बने आयेगे। जनता प्रव यह सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि किसका दोष था? जनता कारगिलों का हृद बाहर है। नाग परेशान हो रहे हैं। यायाम सुगन रहा है। किमानों में माय शुष्क कर दिया है। मे तो क्या देंगे कि उन किमानों को दबाने का इन देश में पहली बार ग्रामीण शुष्क करने के लिए इन देश के किमानों का ही नहीं, यहाँ के नमाम फ्लोर+शी लोगों का निर्देश है।

गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? जा हिरजन कम्बारी बेचनी के टेलफोन दूरसंच में पोटे जाय, बहु युवर हं, बहु कम्बानेंट हों और उन्हों का क्रुंस्फर हो। मुकम दुहारा। पे चले और ट्रेनार्क उन हिरजन कम्बारियों का हो। यह दर्ष के गृह मंत्रालय का हाल है। भाप पुनः राज काम करते जाए, काना-बाजार और भाटचार को बढ़ाने जाए। पतनों को परेशान किया। जाय बेटी ने तो करने के लिए कमीशन बनाए, ये सारे काम हो रहे हैं। भाप कुछ रोक नहीं पय रहे हैं। यही बढ़ते हुए हैं। पुरस मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।
instances in which we have to get through the Appropriation Bill in the other House, before it adjourns, I would not have pressed for this extension of time. I am thankful to the House for agreeing to the extension of time. Sir, at the outset, I would like to explain what this additional expenditure amounts to. My esteemed friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal calculated correctly and said that though the Supplementary Grants are for an amount of Rs. 1170 crores, the actual figures are only Rs. 826 crores as there will be receipts and recoveries of the order of Rs. 345 crores. If you further analyse this amount of Rs. 826 crores, you will find that nearly Rs. 400 crores go to the States by way of additional plan assistance. I do not think anybody either on this side or on the other side of the House would object to the additional assistance being given to the States. Most of the speeches made were for asking more assistance to the States either on account of drought or on account of flood or for further economic development. We have tried out best to accommodate the increasing demand of the States and we have provided nearly Rs. 400 crores within this Rs. 800 and odd crores by way of additional assistance to the States. The only item at which they can have and do have a legitimate cause for complaint or criticism is the allocation of Rs. 190 crores to meet the losses in the public sector units. I will come to this when I deal with that subject. Therefore, if you look at the Additional Supplementary Grants, you will find that the bulk of it goes only for the purpose of assisting the States in having bigger plans and in doing better services to the States. A number of points were made by my esteemed friend, Shri Agarwal. I would better deal with those in which constructive criticisms have been made in the beginning and deal with the rest of the things in one sweep.

Shri Agarwal pointed out that the deficit is bound to be more than 3000 crores and he almost cursed me that I will exceed the deficit record set by his Government, i.e. 2700 crores. I still hope to end up for less than the record which the Janata Government had set and I stand by it. After all, we have only two more months and I would come forward with revised estimates by February last week and you will find that the deficit is not anything which exceeds the record which I want to preserve for the Janata Government.

Shri Agarwal pointed out that the deficit is likely to arise under various heads. Some of the points raised are true, but there are other items of shortfall in expenditure in various other things. We are also hoping that with the slight improvement that we find in the economy, it will be possible to recover the lost ground and by the time I really present the budget, I would be in a position to show a more encouraging picture than what has been there in the first six months. Hon. Members are aware that we had a full debate on the increase in prices. I pointed out that in the mid-term appraisal, the first first half had shown certain improvements in certain sectors and a certain declaration in certain sectors. I have said that in the field of agriculture, it has shown a very great improvement; over ten percent will be the increase in the food production. In the field of power, in the field of coal and other industrial products, we are likely to reach a bigger and better figure than was achieved in the last year. At the same time I pointed out that I had set out a target of six to eight percent growth in the industrial sector when I presented the budget, I am afraid, we shall not be able to achieve that 6.8% growth, but I hope, we will be able to achieve 5.6% growth in G.N.P. and a 4% growth in industry, as against a 3% decline which happened in
the last year. That is what I was trying to show. I have got all the figures.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Last year was also your Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
This is a matter on which Mr. Swamy may have some grouse against his colleagues, but I cannot have any grouse against him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
You cannot blame the Janata Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
The next point which Shri Agarwal made is that the public sector units have not improved their performance during the current year. I am sorry to say that the public sector units have not shown the improvement which I had anticipated in the budget. I had provided in the budget an expectation of growth in the public sector units which will go to wipe out to a very large extent the deficit, but as it stands now, I am sorry I will find it very difficult to fulfil what I stated during the budget, but nevertheless, I am quite positive that with the improvement in the power situation, the coal situation and trends that it is now showing, the things will improve very much. For instance, in the last two months steel is showing an improvement every month—in October and November; in coal, we have increased by about 6 to 7% over the last year. In power, I will give the exact figures which show on improvement. With these improvements, I hope, the public sector will give a better account of itself before I present the regular budget for the next year.

Then, Sir, Shri Agarwal referred to one or two points, that is, I have promised that I shall bring a measure to simplify and streamline the income-tax law. I had also promised to bring forward a measure to simplify the customs administration.

I am happy to inform him that the steps taken to codify and simplify the customs has reached an advanced stage and actually a draft has been prepared. It is now being considered at the official level. So far as income-tax is concerned, we are referring it to a drafting committee. It is going to be appointed very soon and the drafting committee will take into account all the necessary changes that should be made to make the law simple, comprehensive and also easy to administer.

AN HON MEMBER: Comprehensive. Any Members of Parliament in that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
My view is that all laws like that should be referred to Select Committee and that would be the appropriate stage at which the Members of Parliament from all sides would participate in the framing of the law. I hope it will satisfy the Members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
If we are included, we shall be satisfied.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
The next point which again Shri Agarwal pointed out was about the customs tribunal. Sir, the Customs Tribunal has had a chequered history. There has been a long debate whether we should have a Tribunal or not and Shri Agarwal knows about it. I am happy to say that we have ultimately decided to have the Customs Tribunal. The question of appointing the Tribunal is still under consideration. I take note of the suggestion made by Shri Agarwal that it should be presided over by a judicial officer of the rank of a high court judge. Though, I am not able to commit myself at this stage. I wish to inform the House that I shall give the utmost consideration to this suggestion.
Sir, it is certainly one which deserves the utmost, serious and weighty consideration by Government. Beyond that, I cannot commit myself at this stage.

Now the other point which Shri Agarwal pointed out is that we should have a mid-term appraisal. Whether it should be done by way of a half-yearly economic survey or whether it should be by way of a note circulated to the members of Parliament is a matter on which I will give some thought and consideration. I myself stated, Mr. Agarwal will remember and the House will remember, when the debate on prices took place, I said I welcome the debate on prices because it gives me an opportunity to make a mid-term appraisal of the economy and therefore, welcome the debate. Therefore, I shall try to see whether in some form a mid-term appraisal during the year can be made, whether it cannot be circulated to Members, whether it cannot be debated in the House. This is a matter which I will consider. The suggestion is well taken.

So far as the infrastructure is concerned, Sir, I am very happy to say that the infrastructure committee has performed very well during the period it has been in existence. I will give a few figures now to show how well it has done.

As regards power generation, the power generation between April and October, 1979, I will take it up to December 18, 1979, it was 75,663 million units.

And this year, it is 71,238 million units.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When compared to 1978, it will be less.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Dr. Swamy is an economist. He should compare only the last year's performance with this year's. If he says: "Go back to another previous year," we can also say: 'Go back by still another year. This is absurd, because I compared my performance with his performance. (Interjections) I make no distinction between Dr. Swamy and his friends. They are all of the same stock.

Again, if you take coal, upto October, 1979 it was 568 lakh tonnes; and upto October 1980, it is 614 lakh tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Don't rely on the figures given by the Coal Minister. I have got authentic figures given by coal-men.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you look at coal, power and steel, there has been a definite improvement; and so, I feel confident that the economy has turned for the better. I have stated elsewhere also that though these are all very encouraging signs, I would still say that the economy is not out of the woods. I would still say that there is a lot more improvement to be done. It is still below our needs and our requirements. But one cannot make a leap from a very poor base to a very high base. The base which was left last year, and the improvement I have made are placed before the House, for it to judge whether progress has been made.

Now about prices. I had expected something better from an eminent economist like Dr. Swamy who had obtained a Doctorate from the Harvard School of Economics.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am in Parliament now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, he couldn't not have spoken in the way he had, but for the fact that he wanted to act as a politician. He said: 'the prices have increased. I am giving month-by-month figures. After all, one must go by Government's published wholesale price index. You cannot quote from Times of
India or some other newspapers. If you are referring to the conditions about either wholesale or retail price indexes or about money supply, you must go by accepted documents. The accepted documents are the wholesale price index published by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank in respect of money supply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You yourself said that there is a difference between wholesale and consumer price indexes. The wholesale index may be falling but the consumer index is not catching up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I say that even now, because I am an economist, and not a politician. I stick to truth. Look at the figures in the wholesale price index which are the figures which we compare. I said that after the prices of oil had worked out, it would reach a plateau, and then it will remain more or less at that level.

There were only 2 or 3 speeches in which they had made some points. I will finish within 5 minutes.

About the wholesale price index, from July I would say this is what it is. The August price rise was 1% in September, 1.4%, in October, it was 0.61%, and in November, minus 2.3%. For the last 2 weeks the prices have been stationary, without any increase or decrease. So, the price level ever since August has been more or less stationary, which is a record if you compare with any other country, whether developed or developing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Did you take into account the seasonal factor?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, the second thing which I want to say is respect of the consumer price index. There is time lag between the wholesale and the consumer price index. But once the tendency in the wholesale price index is noticed, then the consumer price index never goes against or contrary to the wholesale price: it only comes down later by a month or two or three but never goes against. Therefore, the consumer price index also is bound to come down or at least remains stationary at the level. The figures that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy quoted are not from the published official figures but are largely, I am afraid out of his imagination. He said, money supply had increased.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: 15 per cent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as money supply is concerned, he understands this language: M-1 has decreased during this period whereas even M-3 which includes the time deposit has increased slowly. I do not know from where he got the figure that it has increased by 15 per cent; on the contrary, it has decreased by 14 per cent. If you look at the latest figures of the Reserve Bank you will find that M-1 has decreased by 14 per cent, and in quantitative terms up to October 24, 1980, it was Rs. 1017 crores less than what it was in the corresponding period last year; and still Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says that the money supply has increased. Therefore, I want to submit to the House that the House has been fed with wrong statistics as statistics politically used and not used in the economic sense.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You go to the market and see it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, I will explain only one other factor. When the wholesale price index has shown a tendency to reduce, there are certain frictional adjustments which take place particularly when there are some supply constraints in respect of some of the wholesale commodities. Well, I am able to face any international eco-
Shri R. Venkataraman

nominists on the question of prices, but I am afraid to face a house­hold wife unfortunately in the things which are used in day-to-day life, for instance, in sugar, in gur, in khandsari, in edible oil, in pulses; in these things which are used in day-to-day life. Owing to drought which occurred last year the prices have not come down; on the contrary, the pressure of increase persists in those things. That is why when the wholesale index shows a certain measure of stability, still the household is not able to feel the impact of the stability, because in respect of some commodities which are used by household, the supply constraint still persists; and that is why the prices of those commodities are higher and we are still trying to tackle the problem. One of the ways is to distribute whatever we have in a better and more equitable way through proper public distribution system. The other thing is what we have done in the case of edible oil. We have imported it to the tune of Rs. 600 crores. Wherever it is possible we import. Unfortunately, pulses cannot be imported because no other country in the world produces pulses. (Interruptions). Therefore, we have to live with a certain measure of shortages in pulses.

So far as other members concerned, they have stated a will their respective States and weem. have to get a little more for thing. The Planning Commission is taken care of those things. At the prethe moment, the discussion between on States and the Planning Commissi is going on. So far as Rajasthan concerned, we have already providd for relief in respect of flood any drought. The team has alreadr gone there. The matter is unde. discussion and I am sure the hon members will agree... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

What about the point made by Mr. Lakkappa regarding stock of foodgrains, stock of foreign exchange and stock of gold during Janata rule?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank you for reminding me. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy compares certain things which have no relevance.

SHRI JYOTIRMIOY BOSU : After thanking him, you say this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What a gratitude?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is the position. What I stated when I presented the budget was: Rs. 2700 crores deficit, 21 per cent price spiral, a savage taxation of nearly Rs. 900 crores; all these things were staring in my face when I came to the House with the budget. Now, these are the things which have adverse impact on the economy. The fact that you have food in the storage or that you have gold in the mint does not in any way affect the price level, so far as these commodities are concerned. What has really ruined the economy during the previous regime—I repeat—is the huge deficit of Rs. 2700 crores—that is why I am still saying that I shall keep deficit financing below what the previous Government had done—coupled with 21 percent increase in prices and savage taxation of 900 crores. That was the legacy which I have got and that is the thing which has put economy in bad shape. I never said that there was not enough foreign exchange, there was not enough foodgrains, etc. Somebody else may have said so, but it is I who represent the government... (Interruptions) I ask hon. Members to go through my speech, I had mentioned only—those three things which really cast a very heavy burden. Suppose I leave this economy with another 3000 crores deficit, 30 or 25 per cent price spiral and huge taxation of over a thousand
crores, anybody who comes after me will never be able to keep his head above water; he will be submerged.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don’t you leave it to us and see?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Swamy, the country had left it to you and has seen for itself what it is. Only one more point. Mr. Swamy said that we were taking too long to present the plan. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. The Fifth Plan was terminated one year ahead of time and from 1977 onwards the plan went on rolling and rolling and it rolled on till 1980; even at that time when the previous government, left, they had not finalised the plan. It lies ill in the mouth of any one of the previous government to say that we have not yet presented the Plan. The plan will be presented before March 1981...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: One discrepancy is there at page 58. It says here: it is expected to enhance budgetary support to the company by Rs. 25 crores and of this the additional requirement of Rs. 20 crores is expected to be met from saving from other grants; a supplementary grant of Rs. 8 crores is being sought.

If you deduct 20 out of 25, it is only 5; you are asking for 8. Please see into this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will send a reply to you after looking at it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put all cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given a notice that I will speak tomorrow because I have a Motion scheduled at 4:00 p.m. The ruling party said that they would take it up at 4:30 p.m. So, I would speak tomorrow. (Interruptions) You must have some decency and courtesy to the Opposition. How are you handling the Motions from the Opposition? How are you taking the Business Advisory Committee for a ride? When we have such a senior Member as Mr. Venkataraman, he does not even stop his junior Minister who comes here and takes the opposition for granted. I am most distressed. (Interruptions) This is most unfortunate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would make an appeal to the Opposition. As this has to go to the other House, this may be passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah was in the Business Advisory Committee. Then why was it put at 4 O'clock? You are taking undue advantage of the opposition.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you want, I will apologise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us cry a halt to it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would suggest that let the House pass this Bill and then you take two hours on your Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not a question of two hours; it is a substantive motion where I have got the right to reply. It is an area which is very vital and important. Therefore, the Appropriation Bill has to wait till tomorrow. I would expect of you not to run it too far. The Rajya Sabha will be in session till 27th. There is no courtesy shown to the opposition.

(Interruptions). What does the List of Business say?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us pass the Appropriation Bill now. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is utter nonsense. I have never seen such a sort of thing.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI MAGANBHAI AROT): Please read Rule 292. The House can extend the time "provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved." We are getting one hour and within one hour, we can pass it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak, well and good. Otherwise, I will call Mr. Niren Ghosh to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly read the foot-note in the List of Business which says that my motion is to be taken up at 4 O'Clock or earlier if the preceding business collapses. Mr. Venkataraman appealed to the House. Considering that he is a senior and elder colleague, we agreed, after a certain amount of consultation. If you want to kill the motion, tell us, we will go home.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is due to lack of time.
SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: Are you trying to tell us that the Chair has to supersede what the Business Advisory Committee has decided? Mr. Venkataraman said half an hour. We waited for 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak on the Appropriation Bill, you may for five or ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: I want to speak on my motion which was scheduled to be taken up at 4 O’clock. How are you conducting the affairs of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over, there is no point. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The defence budget has gone up by at least 50 per cent. I do not know why so much enormous quantity of weapons is being amassed by our country. As far as I can see, there is no danger of attack on our country. No neighbouring country has the military capability or the capacity to attack us. It is not good to create a war psychosis even for our country.

By its entire policy of taxation, of inflation, of yielding to big business, this Government is creating black money. This Government is controlled, guided and run by black money. The least they can do is to accept the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on demonetisation. We know that you spend on elections hundreds of crores of black money. You get it in various ways. It is known to all, it is known to the country at large.

In 1957, an Act was passed taking away the right of levying sales tax on sugar, textiles, etc., from the States. A most flexible source of revenue was snatched away from the States. The States have been made into glorified municipalities, and their rights have been taken away. You are a poacher, an en-croacher, that is what you are. I plead that this statute be repealed and the States be given back their full right to levy sales tax on those items.

In this connection, I would say that the States should have the right to go to financial institutions and banks. Why should all the banks be under your control? Why cannot the States of India have their own banking institutions? Why cannot different States have State banks of their own? You want the States to take over closed industrial units. How can they take over without money? Wherefrom will they get money? They do not have the resources. Why are you sitting tight ever it? Why are you not allowing the States to create financial institutions of their own?

Tomorrow there is going to be a debate on fertiliser plants. I would not say much now. I would make only this point on Thal-Vaishet and Hajira fertiliser complex to be set up that despite there being a note from the Secretary of the Department that it should be given to C.F. Braun Company, it has not been done. Unless it is done, Rs. 16 crores per annum on account of energy and Rs. 45 crores per annum on account of urea will be the loss to the country. That means, over a period of 20 years, more than a thousand crores of rupees will be the loss. What underhand dealings are there? What fishy deals are there? What money considerations are there? Tomorrow we will place the document on the Table of the House. We have got this document. You are not producing it. We will produce it on the floor of the House.

Lastly, I would plead for rapid normalisation of Sino-Indian relations. Why are you dilly-dallying in that? Why not start a dialogue now? The normalisation of relations is in the interest of India. I feel it is India which is standing in the way. There must be some give and take in any normalisation. Only
[Shri Niren Ghosh] talking about it will not do. The normalising of Sino-Indian relations should be done immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair!

Kendriya Sarakar के 35 नाब कम्बारी उल्लेख में हा बात की स्पष्टा कर रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार उन्हें ये दोनों किस्रे है। लेकिन सारी ही मे यह सवाल भी उठाना चाहिए कि सरकार बाहर कितना भी बड़ा कर कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, या वह स्थिति है, लेकिन तय यह है, कि महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। धीरे हुम सभी इस बात को जानते हैं। सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि वह केवल महंगाई मसला बढ़ती जाये धीरे कम्बारीयों को बाहर चीज़ें नहीं कीमत पर, निम्नान्त दर पर, न दें, उसका काम लोगों का समझ हो नहीं होता। सरकार को सोचना होगा कि केंद्रीय सरकार के कम्बारियों को सस्ते राशन की दुकानों में जहरी चीजें मुहूर्त की कीमत पर न होगी। मे चाहीं कि मंजी महादेव इन दोनों सवालों का जवाव दे कि वह महंगाई भी को दो किस्रों से रहे हैं धीरे धीरे वह कम्बारीयों का नियंत्रण दर दर पर राशन बगीचे देना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

New Delhi, December 11—Over 35 lakh Central Government employees would become eligible for the fifth instalment of D.A. in course of this year with 12-monthly average of the consumer price index crossing 384 in November.
Then, Sir, government is taking over a large number of industrial concerns. Instead of taking over one here and one there they should prepare guidelines for taking-over private managed industrial and commercial undertakings. The Binny Mills, Buckingam and Karnataka mills and Bangalore Woolen and Cotton Mills which are one of the oldest mills are likely to be closed. They are the oldest and well-managed concerns. So, it is very necessary that government must take some concrete steps and lay down guidelines as to how they have to take over these private manged companies. Government should pay their utmost thought to these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Sir, only one more point regarding Gandhiji. Gandhiji always advocated Swadeshi. Are there not people in India who could produce and direct a film on Gandhiji? Now, crores of rupees are to be given to the foreigners. We will not be showing respect to this great man if some outsider is to make a film on him. There are many good producers in India. It could have been given to any one of them. The people who are acting in the film, many of them have not seen Gandhiji and they have got no ideas about Gandhian philosophy. I strongly protest at the way in which large sums are granted to the foreigners.

Lastly, Sir, it is high time that government instead of trying to lay blame on others actually tries to find out measures. It is already one year since they are in power. They must find out ways and means to bring happiness to the masses. If it is not done, we will be doing great injustice to the people of this country. So, I strongly urge that government
[Shri T. R. Shamanna] should take well-planned measures to see that our country is not put to great hardship. Thank You.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my hon. friend has said that we are creating a war psychosis. I wish to inform the House that so far as the defence are concerned we rely on the Chief of Staff and we are guided by them. It is a matter of national security and, as such, we cannot take any risk. If we are advised so that we have got to be prepared in a particular manner and if that is the advice of the experts, generally government accepts that.

The second point which the hon. Member made was that there is lot of black-money and we are using it. The general impression in the public is that every politician is using black-money. If we keep on blaming each other so far as the public opinion is concerned they do not make distinction when they find the different political parties are accusing each other with this kind of baseless and unfounded charges, then it will only give rise to denigration of the politicians. If this is what they want then they can indulge in it to their heart’s content.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don’t you lift the ban on company donations?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The other point which the hon. Member made was that some of the items in sales-tax have been snatched away. Probably the hon. Member does not know that when these three items, sugar, tobacco and textiles were taken into additional excise duty, it was done with the consent of the States and the then Chief Minister of Bengal agreed to it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: All the States then were Congress-run States. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. He is replying.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ‘We call our fathers fools; so we wisely grow; our wiser sons will call us so’. The successor Government will call the previous Government the same thing. So, merely by saying the previous Government was a powerless Government and so on, you cannot escape the realities. The successor Government will call you so, with redoubled vigour, that it was a powerless Government and all that. Therefore it is no use brandishing such kinds of charges.

The next point which Mr. Shastri made was about the need to help the Government servants and the Railway staff in particular. We always take great care of the Government servants under our charge than the opposition.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Two instalments of D.A. are due.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We take care of the Government servants and they also know it. The next point that was made was that essential commodities should be distributed to them; You know from your experience what happened during war-time when essential commodities were distributed to the Railway people and Government servants. There was so much abuse that it was felt necessary to remove it and then this dearness allowance system was introduced. I don’t think it will do us any good to go back to that system once again.

Then the next point made was about nationalisation of some companies; there are a number of suggestions made. If a company should be nationalised, it depends upon the circumstances of the case. Government cannot nationalise companies merely because some people have some anger against them. It depends upon the circumstances of the case.
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We should not allow companies to take lakhs and lakhs of rupees outside the country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then I come to the point made by Mr. Shamanna. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to answer all the points. Mr. Shastri seems to be in a great hurry, Sir. The policy with regard to nationalisation of sick unit is that it should be considered to be viable. Even if Government pumps in investment, if the unit is so sick that it cannot be made viable, I cannot throw good money over the bad. Therefore the policy on which we do nationalisation is this. If they are sick but they can be made viable with proper injection of facilities and so on, no doubt, Government will consider the question. So, it is on this basis that sick units are taken over.

Sir, I think, I have answered all the important points raised by hon. Members and I request the House to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let us go to the next item Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, if I remember, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 4 hours for discussion on this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time is not allotted. I would very much like the House to decide how much time is to be allotted for this discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 4 hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): We have no objection in allotting more time for discussion of this Motion. It is now 5.15 P.M. and if by 6.15 P.M. discussion on Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's Motion is over, we can take up the next item, that is, Half-An-Hour discussion.
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House agrees to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: No, no. It is a substantive motion. You please see the List of Business and you will find that no time is set for Half-An-Hour discussion. If I remember, the Business Advisory Committee had decided to allot 4 hours for this substantive motion. For Short-Duration discussion, 2 hours are allotted. This is a very important subject; at least 4 hours should be allotted for this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the pleasure of the House, I would like to know. He that asked for 4 hours. But the Minister has allowed one hour only. My suggestion is that we can allow 2 hours for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: Sir, it is a substantive motion and Substantive Motions are given 4 hours for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only a convention. Please show me the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: Sir, if you send a word to the hon. Speaker he will tell you as to how much time is to be allotted for this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that only 2 hours can be given for this discussion. Now, you can start.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend that an all party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years, there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully."

Sir, I assure Rao Sahib that there is no politics involved in this. I am trying to apprise you of the actual position, so that you may take remedial measures and improve the functioning of I.C.A.R. Sir, this organisation is doing more of drum beating and the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Even after 33 years of independence, about 75% of our country’s population is below the poverty line. According to I.C.A.R. survey, which is a gross understatement, about 25% to 30% of the population are highly under-nourished. Our Nation spends an average of about Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores annually for Agricultural research, which is the basic institution for scientific growth of agriculture and allied areas. I.C.A.R. has been entrusted with the task of making some contribution to the growth of agriculture, but research has not all along been conducted, and whatever little was conducted, has not been in tune with the objective conditions of India, and not relevant to the present scientific and technological growth. Most of the persons were trained abroad but they are following the policies of perpetual dependence upon import.

The Planning and execution is designed to cater to the advantage of those, who believe in dependence on imports, as I have stated. There is an alarming news that after a gap of ten years, the Indo-US collaboration on research has again been activated. Their claims are hollow. For example they claim potatoes with disease-free seeds for production in the plains, Baisakhi Moong, Sabarbbati-sonara wheat, yellow opequc Maize—described as miracle maize, production of 82 quintals per hectare of bajra, buffalows lymphosarcoma—these and some other are their spurious claims.

ICAR is a hotbed of politics. It is, more or less, an all mutual protection and admiration society. ICAR although paid for by the Government of India still remains a
society, not a statutory body because it gives advantage to a limited few, so that they can have absolute control. This is a rich pasture for interested foreign lobby, particularly the United States of America; they are ensuring that the lobby of dependence on imports can function smoothly. There is a big communication gap. The reason is that the lab to land slogan is a hoax.

ICAR is a different world altogether. It has a selective approach for transfer of technology.

The Council consists of Ministers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries from States, Members of Parliament and some other selected persons. But it is nothing but a show piece. It remains dormant throughout the year. Once a year they used to have a picnic party; they used to meet. Now the demand is that they should meet once a quarter. Prof. Ranga has taken the middle course that they should meet once in four months and that we accepted in deference to him. We request the Minister also to do that.

The primary duty of ICAR is to formulate policy, oversee execution and decide the course of action. Now, it has turned out to be something different, as I told you. There are demands from the States and from us that its meetings should be more frequent.

The governing body, the executive body are totally dominated by the Director General. They create extra-constitutional body under the President, Rao Sahel. Constantly they take shelter under his presidency. This way they occupy dominant position in the final decision making power. ICAR is full of numerous clicks and factions. Many have got political Godfathers and do not want to move out of Delhi. ICAR has to go out of Delhi if it has to function effectively. Each faculty, each discipline must be under independent charge. If you go into the details, you will be one with me. You are a right thinking person.

Let us go into some details. Let us take rice cultivation. The sabarmati variety is said to possess scented grain and is non-sticky. What happened to those who started cultivating this? They incurred heavy losses because they took seriously what the ICAR had recommended. China through genetic control and without using additional fertilizer has increased their production upto 30% and we are struggling here to remain what is there.

Let us take the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla; against the Director, there were serious complaints which have not been looked into properly. They highlighted late Blight and Wart affliction = 20 years research. That similarly caused suffering to potato producers.

The National Commission for Agriculture has said that some of the ICAR institutes inherited glory in the scientific field, but now they are failing to maintain it. The Cuttack Rice Research Institute is 35 years old, but the rice yield in the neighbouring areas is declining. Between 1960-61 and 1972-73, the per hectare yield of rice has declined by 15% in Cuttack. The Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore was started in 1912. The yield has fallen by 10%. Something applies to tobacco, potato and many other items. Although increased areas are under coverage of high yielding varieties, thanks to the world fertilizer lobby, paddy, jawar, and bajra have not shown increased production and productivity in many areas have reversed.

Dr. Arakeri, Chairman, ASRB, in his letter dt. 6th March, 1980, blatantly pointed out:—

(1) Scientific achievements are rare;
[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

(2) Work carried out is unrelated to the objective of the Institute;

(3) No continuity in programme achievements.

(4) Not tangible.

Specialised scientists made to work in different disciplines altogether. Now, Rao Sahib, you can ask a list from your Secretariat to get all these lists.

With food, moral fibre was seriously damaged because those who gave the food could change our political attitude to other countries also. Even today, there are serious imbalances and lack of assessment and planning in the sphere of agricultural production. No national plan for food production and supply is there. A glaring example has been the Soyabeans, the most precious vegetable food known so far. Import of Soyabeen and Soyabean oil is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Import (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>78,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>3,50,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 (upto July (3 months))</td>
<td>58,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The edible oil import is over Rs. 740 crores in December. Sir, international market price of edible oil is Rs. 450 per quintal, and here poisonous mixture is Rs. 1,550 per quintal. We can easily do it. But we are not doing it. During 1971-72 area under cultivation of Soyabeen was 32,000 hectares. Production is 22,400 MT. During 1979-80 the area has gone up to 4,19,000 hectares. The production was 3 lakhs MT. The imports mostly profited the Americans. Their paid lobbyists/agents ensure their market. As regards wheat, import apprehension cannot be ruled out this year. Mr. Minister, you do not know our wheat revolution. It happened only after the arrival of the Mexican wheat seeds. The ICAR can hardly claim any credit for this. The tall claim of green revolution and self-sufficiency and break-through is nothing but a hoax. There is sabotaging of oil seeds growth. There are irresponsible and corrupt officials. After years of struggle, about Rs. 74,400 was granted to Calcutta University for research on quick maturing oil seeds in West Bengal. In West Bengal which consume a lot of edible oil, I.C.A.R. granted money to Calcutta University for doing research on quick maturing of oil seeds in the University. For this the Governing Body and the Standing Finance Committee sanctioned money in June, 79, and the money was not given till Jyotirmoy Bosu came back elected and bamboozle them. Nothing goes till then. In the latter part of March, 1980, the sowing season was over and the financial year was almost coming to a close. Now, they will say that Calcutta University did not send the proforma. My reply is, has the Calcutta University given the proforma before the release of the money? Answer is ‘no’. Because it was sabotaging a Project. That is why they are forced to give it up.

Sir, about coconuts. Coconut is a big source of oil. The whole of South India lives on it. In Kerala, the coconut industry is under serious trouble. The coconut trees have some infectious disease. Plants are dying very fast. Coconut is a main source of income for rural people. The per capita production per hectare has come down. Pulses, poor man’s only source of protein. The per capita production in 1956-61 was 495 kg per hectare, not per capita average. Thanks to I.C.A.R., in 1974-79 production came down to 493 per hectare. Between 1974 and 1979, the net per capita availability is 43.9 grams per day. It is indeed a glorious thing for the ICAR that even the cheapest vegetable protein in the world is not available to an Indian.
There is acute scarcity of animal protein. Price rise here is 500% to 700% in 10 years. And about milk, there is a great dependence on foreign countries for its supply. It is making us insolvent, and there is blackmail. Rumours are there that soyabean powder and soyabean milk are being adulterated, with imported skimmed milk, by spray-drying method. The country has been bluffed. The claim that there is an increase of 8 million tonnes in milk production is all fictitious. The White Revolution is another bluff to which the country has been subjected. The price of imported skimmed milk in 1970 was Rs. 1200 per M.T. Now it is around Rs. 11,000 per metric tonne.

The figures of imported skimmed milk powder between 1969 and 1980 was Rs. 27,375.16 per M.T. In 1976-77, it was Rs. 27,767. I will correct these figures. That is the commercial import, although they have kept it stagnant. I would request the Minister not to confuse me by talking of gifts and commercial imports. There are hidden channels to the extent of 10634 MT. It came as gift; it proves our dependence on others in the sphere of milk is colossal. In 1974-75, the quantity imported was 27,527.71 MT, including 15,000 MT of commercial import. In 1979-80, the total entry from abroad is 32,028 MT. Our dependence is increasing alarmingly. There are fictitious claims which baffle us. The Ministry claims a production of milk, for 1975-76 of 25 million MT, whereas according to the Central Statistical Organization (30th round) estimated production is 20 million MT for 1975-76.

Will the Minister kindly enlighten the House on this? This is how ICAR is meeting the essential needs of the poor people. They are helping multinationals.

Coming to mutton, its supply is in doldrums. In the matter of per capita availability matching with production, there is an alarming situation. Compared to other countries, our per capita animal protein consumption is one of the lowest. The key national institution is the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, with the examination of which I was entrusted. Its examination has really shocked me. I want to lay its report on the Table of the Lok Sabha, since I owe it to this House, as whose representative I was there. I pray that it be multigraphed and given to all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, this report has got to be examined.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSu: I have complied with all the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have to examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSu : After examination, kindly issue orders that it should be multigraphed and given to the Members—after examination. Say, 'Yes', Sir. Instead of a research institute, CFWRI could be called as the Institute for Butchery and Robbery. That is my own reading. Uneducated, ignorant farmers have done much better in sheep rearing. It is a deliberate act. Also callousness, corruption and total mismanagement.

Mr. Minister, I saw a question the other day, asking: Whether the Director is 'qualified'. They made a mistake in regard to the tense and composition of the question. I would
[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

have asked: "Whether the Director ‘was’ qualified when he was recruit­
ed". And my answer is ‘No’. But there are godfathers and you can buy a job in this country. There is no problem. This under-qualified man was made later, ‘Professor of Emi­nence’ at a special salary of Rs. 3,000/- a month. Rao Saheb, why is he still not suspended? Enough charges have been levelled by a committee which had gone in great depth into the matter and which had no malice and never known him earlier. It is a real case where serious mismanagement and corruption has come to light. Coming back to.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You have not been able to give even your full report so far.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: It is because, mind you, I do work in depth; I do not go about just on the surface.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You have given only one part.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: But one part is enough for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member was coming back to....

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Coming back to oilseeds, in 1974-­75, their import was negligible. In 1978-79, it has gone up to 1,42,636 MT. As far as fixed vetegable oil fats are concerned, in 1974-75, it was 30268 metric tonnes; in 1977-78, it was 12,88,125 metric tonnes.

As far as horticulture is concerned, it is also showing an equally dismal picture. The research in horticulture is not matching the requirements. The importance of horticulture is great and there is no break-through whatsoever, ICAR has not got any major research station on fruits and vegetables in north India and in many other areas; only a sub-station at Bangla­lore is there. They are mainly working on mangoes. In north India and other areas, they must have a horticulture research centre and we must be able to compare ourselves with world standards. Gross revenue in horticulture earning is not attractive. There is low quality, no planting material, and poor management of orchards. There are no ins­tructions of post-harvest handling and marketing. There are no guide­lines on maturity standards and grade standards and suitable packing materials are not available. There­fore, horticulture is another area, which has been neglected and it has got a very bright future in this country. ICAR must take up intensive research work in this discipline to ensure future of plantations of outstanding merits. The quality of production per hectare has to be improved and thoroughly organised on scientific lines including post-harvest handling to make the horticulture production attractive.

The tale of poultry is a fairy tale. The figures given for public have no legs to stand upon. The Ministry of Agriculture and the ICAR are full of friends of multinationals. The eggs production in 1971 was 5340 million; in 1978-79, the growth was only 12,000 million eg.s. At this speed, the per capita supply would be less than 20 eggs per year. To increase 7000 million eggs about 35000 million birds would perhaps be required. Poultry industry has never had that many. I would like to ask Raosahib, is there rain fall of eggs in this country to match the figures that are coming out? We are still depending on imported stocks and yet ICAR/Ministry of Agri­culture claim glory. There is a poultry myth—IVRI’s claim—Bro­iler B-77 to weigh 1300 gms in 8 weeks. Where is it? Mr. Deputy-Sepaker, you give us this
Broiler. In 1977, the import value of stock was Rs. 4 lakhs only. In 1979-80 (only three months) it went up to Rs. 11.09 lakhs. I would suggest most humbly that the Minister should recommend for all concerned officials an award of 'Bharat Ratna'!

As far as the cost of poultry feed is concerned, it is out of the reach of the common man. It is bringing rich dividend mainly to multinationals. If we come to Pisciculture, supply and demand/meteoric rise in price in the last decade, fish famine in fish eating States speaks for itself. I do not wish to elaborate it.

There are instances of super performance of institute. IVRI after spending Rs. 6-8 crores in Bangalore project has not yet been able to produce foot and mouth vaccine which is very much required in the country; and yet Hoechst, a multinational with their modest investment, is selling the same vaccine regularly.

Now, I come to the achievement audit which is very important. Achievement audit is essential to judge periodical performance of the institutes. They are in arrears miserably. When the report came, no follow-up action was taken. That is why I call ICAR Mutual Protection Admiration Society. Achievement auditors are always carefully selected and only pliable ones are taken. There are instances where the scientists are doing achievement audit of their own work. I will give you the name of Dr. Aya, ex-DDG (ICAR). There was hardly any achievement audit completed after 1973-74—seven years have been passed. There are four leading national institutes. One of them is IVRI. It should be run by C.B.I. Their audit has not been done at all.

No achievement audit was done for IARI after 1971; NDRI—1971; CSWRI—only 1965/70.

The position is worse in GATRI, CPCRI, SBI, CTRI, JRI, CFIT, CPRI, ILRI and so many places. ICAR is a paradise; "do what you like but keep the godfathers pleased." Central Institute's functions are by and large very dismal. I request Rao Sahib to have some confidence in some of his colleagues in Parliament. You need not come to the Opposition; we will assist you in the stupendous task of rescuing the nation from this bottomless pit of ICAR.

Coming to performance, in the co-ordinated research projects, the performance is dismal. The National Commission on Agriculture said: "Some of the research projects have turned out to be mere data collecting units in a routine manner to the detriment of research activities." Lab to Land programme was publicised as a major landmark. I would say in my language that the mountain has produced a mouse. 650 million people are there; 65 per cent of our people are the peasantry. You touch the fringe, the number is 50,000 people altogether.

How does ICAR function? That is also interesting. Expenditure summary of plan programme of ICAR shows that in 1975-76, 28 per cent of the total budget money was spent during the first six months; that leaves 72 per cent for the rest of the 6 months. 1979-80 was the worst; they could not spend more than 18 per cent in the first six months; in that year in March alone 50 per cent was spent. Should not your budget be need-oriented and spread over the entire year? In March, charitable saints become furiously active and in the last week of March they have no time to sleep; they spend sixty per cent of the left over 50 per cent.
[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

ICAR is a money spinning gadget for a fortunate few. Honestly, they cannot spend more than 60 per cent of the budget.

The National Commission on Agriculture has stated that ad hoc schemes should ordinarily be covered by plan and non-plan allocation of funds for research. It is not done. National priority schemes—that is another empty vessel with a big title but means nothing. They cover production of oil-seeds and pulses. What is happening? You go to the market. I do not want to mention the names of wealthy M.Ps. But those who bother about money, they know where the shoe is pinching.

Manpower resources exercise—It started in January 1979 for manpower resources, optimum utilisation per unit. Rao Sahib should enlighten the House on what has been done so far. Is it not a fact that ours is the third largest country in scientist population?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Because of ICAR.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: That is why the condition of ICAR is so miserable. The top people are not able to make use of them honestly. There is very little coordination with the state governments. Regional stations are ignored and neglected; instead of improving they suggest closure. Regional committees are nothing but show pieces—Sikhndies. To every other organisation like ICAR Parliament elects M.Ps. to the Board. Here only to the general body. Whose brilliant idea was it? Who played into the hands of bureaucracy? In a democracy, Legislature, executive, the judiciary work together. They work in a combined manner and do not let down your colleagues. You may have some day to sit on this side. One should know. I would like to go anywhere, where it can work; I am not ashamed of it; I am not tired of it. But it is a question of being guided by corrupt and selfish bureaucracy and not to choose people's representatives has got into your blood. That is the whole trouble. How can institutes function? Your directors are very busy doing Bharat/Duniya Darsan. Week after week, month after month if they are touring 20 to 29 days a month? I have got some figures and at this rate we need five directors for each institute if we want to have a director to remain present throughout the month. Kindly make provision for five directors for that. The Director, IVRI in 1976-77 toured in one year 230 days. In 1977-78, it was 153 days and in 1979, it was 152 days. Directors CAZRI, CPCRI and CSSRI did not lag much behind. Besides, you have to be kind enough to consider the week-ends, the holidays, the casual and earned leaves. Of course, they are human beings. Therefore, the sum and substance of the balance-sheet is the bottom figure. That means, the Director need not attend the work at all. Rao Sahib, why don't you depute one of your junior colleagues as Minister for Absence in ICAR?

About motor vehicles, I am horrified to see their misuse—liberal use, misuse for private purposes and no pooling system. They do not believe in pooling system. The Public Undertakings Committee had strongly recommended, in order to stop misuse of public vehicles, to have a distinguishing paint for Government vehicles so that these cars are not seen near the cinema houses, night clubs, schools, etc. But this Government has done nothing.

Regarding treatment with scientists, there are a record number of suicides. There are widespread complaints of plagiarism and
preventing scientists from working freely. Sycophancy is a must in ICAR if you want to survive and do not want to prosper. Otherwise, you commit suicide or get out.

Mr. Rao has said in the last meeting that our scientists are going abroad for better chances. All of us are looking for better pastures. Do not isolate the scientists but see that they should be retained by treating them well; and give them just enough to live with the children. It is not being done.

There are minimum work facilities, minimum amenities for scientists specially in remote and inaccessible areas. And the bosses behave not like scientists but like bureaucrats. That is what pains me most.

Even the Estimates Committee of Parliament, the highest body in the country, had made a specific recommendation. And who sat on the judgement? The Director-General who is nothing but a Joint Secretary. The Director-General headed a petty sub-committee and sat on the judgement and rejected it. It is better that this Estimates Committee is wound up. Do not waste the country's rare money. The Committee said:

"The Committee felt that if the large number of memoranda received from the scientists is any indication, the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has not been able to win the confidence of the scientists of the ICAR and the dissatisfaction among scientists in regard to the system of recruitment, as mentioned in the Report of the Enquiry Committee, is still persisting."

I will give you the recent interesting instance. There was an advertisement No. 3/80 dated 11th December, 1980 in which it was mentioned that for the job of Assistant Director-General of Fisheries, experience of 12 years in agricultural engineering is required. I would ask for whom the tailor is working? The advertisement has been tailored to suit the conditions of whose nephew or whose son-in-law? Will he kindly find out.

Ultimately I would like to make certain suggestions.

Shift the ICAR's headquarter from the political God father of Delhi. ICAR should not remain in Delhi under any circumstances because Delhi has a peculiar weather condition as no healthy work, scientific work can be done in Delhi.

De-centralise faculties and disciplines. You cannot put animal husbandry or fisheries under a Director-General who is basically a plant genetics man. He cannot sit on judgement regarding that. It should be independent.

Create Central Reviewing Board with genuinely eminent scientists to oversee the functioning of your institutions.

Fully coordinate with State Governments.

Locate faculties and discipline headquarters in areas of major activity. If you want Tobacco Research Institute, it has to be in Andhra. If you want Jute Research Institute, it has to be in Bengal.

The Recruitment Board should be a multi-member Board and it should be a wing of the UPSC. If there is a Board interviewing or considering something, it should be 50:50—50% coming from the UPSC and 50% from the ICAR. It should not be under the control of ICAR or for that matter, Agriculture Ministry.
[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Improve relations with all grades of employees which are at the present moment, at a very very low ebb. There is serious dissatisfaction among them. They have genuine grievances in many places. If I bring all that, I will have to speak for three hours for that.

IARI should be treated as a deemed University and it should not come under the purview of the Recruitment Board. Its staffing pattern, staff conditions should be like other deemed universities.

Achievement Audit. I requested the Director-General through a most immediate letter sent by special messenger to readily provide—(i) total money spent by ICAR for research on each group, and each animal species during the last ten Years ; (2) the percentage area under improved varieties and practices during the last ten years. The reply is, "not available". That is the ICAR, and that is the state of affairs.

I would request that a parliamentary committee should go into the whole thing, as I have indicated in my motion, so that the nation can know and the Government and the Minister can know—because I cannot hold him responsible for this state of affairs—what the ills are and the remedies may be found readily, promptly and as soon as possible, because if we do not produce enough to eat and when you will realise it too late, the country will be in for serious trouble.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Motion moved:

"That this House do recommend that an All Party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully."

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka) : I am thankful to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for having initiated the debate on the functioning of the ICAR which is a premier institution for co-ordinating agricultural research in this country, but I am constrained to say that the way he has painted every facet of the ICAR's activity in black is not going to lead the debate here in the right direction. His mis-directed energy has made him to take a very lopsided view of the situation.

To say that the ICAR is responsible for everything wrong in the economy so far as agricultural production is concerned, is laying too much emphasis on the role of a single body.

The ICAR is performing a very useful function. It has its drawbacks, its lapses, there are quite a good number of reasons for making tangible improvements in its working, but to say that there is nothing right with the ICAR is a travesty of truth and far from reality.

He has stated that it is also responsible for the country's dependence on imports of foodgrains. This country is in the happy situation that it has been able to eliminate the import of foodgrains altogether. Last year, when there was a drought, it was able to absorb the shortfall, and no situation arose when imports became necessary.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has asked for more frequent meetings of the General Council; in fact, he said there should be a meeting of the General Council every four months. We have discussed this matter in the General Council. Since the Governing Body is meeting every three months, is it possible for the General Council to meet every four months? We are all agreed that there should be more frequent meetings, more in-depth discussions on the important aspects of the working of the ICAR.
I am fully confident that the entire body and she Minister have taken not of the suggestions made on that occasion.

I am happy to say that the ICAR has created one of the largest networks of agricultural research institutions in this country and develop a number of high-yielding varieties of important crops. The associated production technologies developed by the ICAR in the important food crops, like, wheat, rice, millets, are second to none in the world. It has taken the latest technology from the laboratories to the farmer. Although this important activity is the responsibility of the State Agricultural Departments, yet the ICAR has ably fulfilled its obligation by carrying out demonstrations and farm testing to verify the soundness of these new technology and its acceptability by them.

A number of schemes have been taken up. The most outstanding is the land to lab. programme which has created an impact on the farmers and agricultural production in our country. It is because of this that we have been able to raise not only our total quantity of foodgrains but also achieve higher levels of productivity. Everybody knows—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu conveniently forgot to mention—that wheat production alone in the last 15 years has increased three times while the production of rice has been nearly doubled. Potato, cotton, sugarcane are some of the other examples where production break-throughs have been achieved. That itself indicates that the ICAR is undertaking activity in every major field of foodgrains production.

As regards rice, the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement project of ICAR with full participation of the Central Rice Research Institute has brought out a publication "Improved rice variety for different regions of India." These varieties and technologies, is properly put to use, can hold India to achieve not only self-sufficiency but also to meet its export goals. It has been demonstrated on cultivators' own fields that there is a potential for increasing rice yields two to three times by using the latest technologies developed by the ICAR.

It has introduced nearly 22 high yielding varieties of rice and we find, in contrast to 1965-66, base year, when the production of rice was 30.58 million tonnes, it has increased to 53.82 million tonnes in 1978-79. Similarly, the productivity also increased correspondingly from 862 kg./ha. to 1340 kg./ha.

So far as wheat research programme is concerned, it has been possible to develop nearly 40 high-yielding dwarf varieties resistant to rust disease. In this important sphere of foodgrain production, taking the base year 1965-66 when production was just 19.59 million tonnes, the wheat production has increased to 34.98 million tonnes and the productivity has also increased from 827 kg. per hectare to 1570 kg. per hectare.

So also in the field of maize, sorghum and bajra, the ICAR has been able to develop new varieties which have been able to raise the production of each one of them.

I would like to mention in this debate one important achievement which the ICAR has been able to make—in the field of pulses production where they have been able to develop quick-maturing short duration variety which could be introduced on irrigated non-traditional areas in intensive crop rotations and inter-cropping systems. We hope that the farmers would be able to adopt this new variety and the production of pulses, which has been lagging far behind, will be able to reach the required goal.

So also in the important field of oilseeds, a number of important varieties have been developed in both edible and non-edible oils, and the production of oilseeds has increased from 5.22 million tonnes in 1949-50 to 9.55 million tonnes in 1978-79. Dr. P. N. Tiwari's research work in this
field is a major development which may achieve a real breakthrough.

I would not like to refer to each of the crops on which the ICAR has made major contributions. Important among them are potato. In the field of potato production, the ICAR has been able to help the neighbouring countries, particularly Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Philippines and the Gulf countries by supplying improved varieties and improved technology.

In the context of crop improvement, to which Mr. Bosu made a reference, plant genetic resources have assumed greater significance during the past years, and the ICAR has organised collection and conservation of the germplasm bank. One could say with confidence that this Bureau, in its relatively short span of existence, has done a commendable job.

So also in the field of livestock productivity, dryland agricultural research project, pisciculture, in all these fields, the ICAR has made notable contributions which, I hope this House will take note of.

All these have led to the rise in food production in the country which has gone up from 50.82 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 131.37 million tonnes in 1978-79. This increase in production has been mainly due to the increase in per hectare yield, not merely because of the increase in acreage and even not merely due to the increase in irrigated areas, but notably because of the rise in productivity because of the adoption of new technologies, new varieties, especially the high-yielding varieties, and the increased use by the farmers of the latest technologies developed through research. As a result, in 1978-79 the overall productivity of food crops has increased from 522 kg/ha. (1950-51) to 1025 kg/ha. and this increase is in the two major crops on which the country’s dependance is very much there, viz., wheat and rice.

Sir, Mr. Bosu has made reference to the Gajendragadkar committee report and the Estimates committee report. All the recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been adopted except with regard to its organisational set-up entrusting the task of recruitment to the UPSC. Even in these matters new policies have been adopted and the result has been very much beneficial to the working of ICAR especially with regard to the personnel policies. The council has made a major overhaul of its personnel policy and they have replaced the ‘post-centred’ system by ‘scientist-centre’ system so that the scientists can get lot of incentive to pursue their research projects.

I would like to say that all this does not mean that everything is well and bright with the ICAR. There have been some cases of suicide by scientists and several scientists have told that they are stifled and their research work is being suppressed and working conditions are lacking proper there. We are all very conscious of this fact and I have full confidence that the Agriculture Ministry, particularly the able Agriculture Minister, has taken note of the feelings of the scientists and has initiated steps to create a proper environment where research can flourish. I would only say that we should take an objective assessment of the entire situation there.

I would, therefore, plead with this House that while taking note of the lapses of the ICAR and the suggestions made to improve its working, we should also take note of and express our appreciation of the work of the scientists so that their morale is not run down and this important activity of our national economy, is not under-mined.
I hope that this House will take Mr. Bosu's speech as only one side of the picture and that too, an exaggerated one. I cannot say it is biased but certainly it is not a balanced one. I hope that this House, while making all efforts to plead with the Government and all persons concerned for better working conditions for the scientists, will also take note of the efforts put in by our scientists and science managers as well who have been able to guide and coordinate research activities of the various institutions and universities in an efficient manner.

With these words, I hope that Mr. Bosu, while making a good point while presenting one side of the picture, will not press his Motion for adoption by this House, but would leave it to the Government to initiate proper steps in the right direction.
हो रही है। सन् 1976 में खुदकुशी हुई 1978 में, एक खुदकुशी हुई और प्रभावित पिछले दिनों एक महिला साइन्टिस्ट ने बड़ी खुदकुशी की यह कार्योंस्वरूप प्रसेस है जो जनस्तम्भित तौर पर चल रही है। इस को नजरबाट नहीं किया जा सकता। तब मान चौंज़े जो 1976 से 1970 और रहा है, वह बेहतर कर रहा है, उस सांच अर बैंट जाय तो काम नहीं चल सकता। जब शाह सहब की खुदकुशी को वाक्या हुआ तो पालियामेंट में भी बहा हंगामा हुआ, मुकुट में भी भारत उठी, उस के बाद एक गोरवतहलकर कमेटी बैठाई गई। जिस की तरफ बाद मुग़ल ने भी भारत फिरा किया है। उस ने बढ़ा दे मामलों में गहराई में जा कर प्राणों रिकमेंडेजन ढी, लेकिन उन रिकमेंडेजन को कम्यूनिटी नहीं किया गया। किसे ने इमामीया नहीं किया, प्राण दी गवर्णेंट ने नहीं किया या हमारी वजनेंट ने नहीं किया, या हम मौजी हाना चाहता, लेकिन यह सही है कि उस कमेटी की फिरोट की बदूदे खाते में बान दिया गया, उस पर भाषन नहीं हुआ। भाषा भाषन हुआ तो निकल इतना इतना हुआ कि एकांशक्ति साइन्टिस्ट के नियम एक रिक्मूटेट बांध बना दिया गया, यानी पाढ़र कस्तूंडेट करने को मुस्तकबल कोशिका को जाति रही। पाढ़र के हाथ में कस्तूंडेट होने से सुंक्षण पद्धति के अवां चारसूचे है, फिर मो भाषण ने एक पाढ़रों का बांध बना दिया और वह पाढ़र के में से १९७६ से १९७० और कहने के मूलभूत बनता है। नोजा यह हुआ कि जो कस्तूंडेट साइन्टिस्ट हुई से बांध, वह जारी रहा। भाषा भी 70 कैलंजर कॉल्ड में चल रही है। यह चल रहे है—पाढ़ बताने की?

साइन्टिस्ट इस नियम नहीं होता है क्योंकि वह प्राण रोट के कोर्ट में बैठे रहे, साइन्टिस्ट का पाढ़र होता है क्योंकि वह वही साइन्टिस्ट का पाढ़र करे। प्राण पाढ़र पेपर्स में कुछ भी बिखना दे, लेकिन हम तो साइन्टिस्ट का पाढ़र तब माने कि जो बीज सघरे बीज की गलत में हमें दिया जाता है, उस के अनुसार बेहतर नानाज बाजारी फौल में निकलें।

पाढ़र सी. ए. पाढ़र एक बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी भारतियां है हो गई है। इस के प्रभाव में करीब 32 इलेक्ट्रोप्रोम है और 50 हृदय के कोर्ट मुकतामित है। करोड़ों रुपए का इस का बजट है, जिस की बदल लोगों के हाथ में कस्तूंडेट कर दिया गया। नागरिक यह हो रहा है, उस लोग जो चाहते हैं वहाँ होता है। जिस को प्रभावित करना चाहते हैं उस को देने हैं जिस को नहीं देना चाहते उस को नहीं देते हैं, कई मुताबिक नहीं होती है।

एक सब में बड़ी प्राणियां यह है कि बहसाय साइन्टिस्ट पाढ़र पेपर्स में पितावन नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि उस में हेड-प्राण-दिया-हारेंटेक्स्ट की इजाजत की उम्मीद है। और वह उस में की-पाढ़र के िल पर प्राण। नाम रखना चाहते हैं जो साइन्टिस्ट मान लेना है, उस को देखना पिता जाती है। वरना मुरा ची जाती है।

मुरा भी सम नहीं में दी जाती है—15 में नीन नहीं के लोग हैं, एक तो वे जो पार्टी बढ़ताने नहीं कर सकते, लोग िल तो निराछक इदलाव दर कर देते हैं, कोर्ट में या ड्रमामात्र की तरफ दोहरी है।

दुर्योधन ने लोग हैं जो गानों के साथ हेड-प्राण-दिया-हारेंटेक्स्ट की पाढ़र मान लेते हैं, उस को ड्रम मानते हैं, हारेंटेक्स्ट हारेंटेक्स्ट के लिये लक्ष्यी लाने हैं और तीव्रे वे लोग हैं जो परेट हो रहे कुटाही कर लेते हैं। इस के उद्धरण की खुदकुशी मुताबिक ही हो गई है। इस को सघरों में वे लोग नाकाम रहे हैं और पाढ़र करते हैं कि पाढ़र पहली सा काम किया है। किसी चीज पर काम किया है?

तेर गोद पर करा किया है? लेकिन इत्यादि की मैक्सिकन
बैराटी की टैक्नीलैज़ी प्राप्त ने 1890 में "परफ़रमेंस" की थी, उस में कुछ रिसर्च प्राप्त ने की होगी—
क्या इस को ही प्राप्त बना बड़ा काम समझते हैं? हमारे यह जानाले की बहुत कम है
1955 में हमारे यहाँ जो प्रबैनिफिट्रिटी थी, प्राप्त वह कदर प्राप्त हो गई या प्राप्ताओं
से कुछ ज्ञात है। ज्याय यह गया? जब प्राप्त यह कहते हैं कि प्राप्त हैं 30 ए. 50 प्राप्त
बहुत प्राप्त्र काम कर रहा है तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह प्रबैनिफिट्रिटी को घट गई?

प्राप्त ने एक वेंचुरी पोंटेता रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट शिमाना में है। प्राप्त के एक
बीमारी नाम जाना करती है जिस का नाम
"बेन ब्लाक्ट" है। इस बीमारी पर कोई
वदा कारण नहीं है। प्राप्त के इंस्टीट्यूट का
काम हुई 18 साल हो गया, प्राप्त 18 साल
से रिसर्च कर रहा है, बराबराबरे—विष कोई द्वारा
प्राप्त नैयार कर सके? काम पर प्राप्त ने करी
होंगी, लेकिन क्षेत्र में और नहीं पहुँची है।

प्राप्त ने एक प्रोग्राम दिया था—बी टू नैड।
बहुत प्राप्त्र प्राप्त्रामा था। मैंने जपता
किसन भी यह समझता था कि हमारे धार्मिक
को जमीन पर काम करना चाहिए। किसन का
जमीन पर ही प्रैकटिक्यन करना चाहिए।
लेकिन प्राप्त का जो यह बैन जूड का प्रोग्राम
है, इस का यह काम है। इस में प्राप्त 
ने नीने
जोनल कोइप्राइडेंटेम्स मुखरेर किया धारा
प्राप्त की गतन पार्रीधी की बजहे से। प्राप्त
के डाइटर्क्स के गतन दृष्टि से प्रमाराजी करने की
बजहे से जो जोनल कोइप्राइडेंटेम्स तो इन्फ़ा
दे चुके हैं धारा बीन मानुमान यह है कि
तीसरी धारा इनीफ़ा दें के लिए यैसरा है।
जो रिसर्च प्राप्त करते हैं वह नैड में तो ठोक
हो सकती है लेकिन बैन में जा कर वह ठीक
नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं तो यह कहा कि
इस में प्राप्त "सेव" तो रहने दीजिए लेकिन
"सेव" निकाल दीजिए।
एक भीतरी बात मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि
प्राप्त के यहाँ से बनते पैपर बायर देखे गया
कर वच्चे गा है धारा उन पर प्राप्त हाम भी
दे देते हैं। प्राप्त हमारे यहाँ लिखने में
वो अवसरगृह मदु : दामाद साहब ने नौकरी देने की बात है।

वो राष्ट्रवादी बमु : किसी दोल प्रजीव को दोकरी देने में साइट्सिटिफिक निर्माण नहीं चल सकता है।

वो धार्मिक बोहमन्द खान : (कानपुर) वेंनागहन होरीटेल में चल सकता है।

अपाटेंटल के लिए धार्मिक अपाटेंट के लिए धार्मिक केंद्र के लिए धार्मिक निर्माण स्थापन करेगा।

जुलूस रशिद मसोम (सहारन पुर) :
کی طرح پیش نہیں رہی تا اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جو آپ کو ملک پر
کوئی محدودیت ویا اور نہ میرا کو کوئی
ملک پر محدودیت ہے۔ اس اور یہ کہ
ہیاب بات میں لیکر چاہئے تو اس کی
برائیون اور اچھائیون دوئن کو دھیاں
mیں رہو کر جعلہ جاہیزہ

میں پچھلنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں
وچہ ہے کہ پچھلی 15 سالون کے اندر
سیاسی یہ سیہ گزر سکے کہ یہ
ان کی خود کش کوش کو کوئی تو
وچہ ہوگی۔ ایک سائنسک وس کو بدلنے
mیں ممکن ہے کہا رپرہ خیال میں
اور ہو ہوں اگر ہم دوبارہ، جاہیز کو
شاہیڈ ییدا نہ کر سکوں ۔ وہ ہمیشہ
خام هو جاہیزہ ہیں۔ حرامہ صاحب
یہ کہ 1970 میں خود کو شی کی
جو کہ دیکھا نہیں اور اسے ہیلہ جو
کچھ وہ وہ پہلی نہیں میا خیال ہے
کہ ڑیچتے ٹھیک ہوگی کو اس کا علم نہ
ہوئی۔ ایک دیکھ کر شاء کی خود کشی
نی اس ملک کے اندر ایک سنسانی
پھیلی ہو کہ چھب ملتنے کا
خدش کو تک تو ایک چھٹی ٹھیک ہوک
چھوڑا ہے۔ جس میں ملنے نہیں کی لکھ
نہیں کہ خود کشی میں ملتے اس کے
کو رہا ہے کہ شاہیڈ جی ایک
سائنسک وس کي چیلنیوں اور کل ان
سائنسک وس کی اچھائیوں اور جوآں
میں ہے کہ میں ہے سچھا رہسی
cسے اچھائیوں اچھائیوں کو پرےہ
3095LS–6237.
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[Quote:

اس کی بعد بھی مستقل خود کشی ہوئے۔

گیا جانئی رہی۔ پیاورس کی ایک

هاتھ میں کلسٹریف کھڑ ہوئے۔

ناقصان بھی بھی کر رہے جاانے چاہتے ہوئے

ہوئے۔ یہ سب تو اب نہ اپنی اسی کا

بڑھ بنا دیا اور تا اب کی ائھی-

سے - اس - اس - نے کہا کہ متبادل

چلتا ہے۔ تبھیہ بھی ہوئی گہو

فرستہہ سائلننس میں شروع سے

تھا ہو جانے رہا اور اب ایہ 70 کیہد

کدورس میں چل رہی ہے۔ کہس

چل رہو اب پتّلے این - سائلننس

اس لنگر نہیں۔ہوتا ہے۔ کہر جگوا

کوی کورنڈ میں اپنے ہوئی۔

سائلننس کا فرض ہوئی ہے۔ کہر

کوی سائلننس کم کریکے۔ اب اپنے

یہپیش میں کھڑ۔ بھی دکھنی دین لیکن

ہم تو سائلننس کا کم تب ماننیگی

کہ جو بھی جس مسرہ دوھی بهیچ نی

ہکل - مہن - مہن دیا جانا ہے اس

کے ہیں۔ پیہر تبائیہ دمان نوئنڈ

مہن تھنکو۔

ائی - سی - اس - اس - اس

ہیت زیادہ بھی آؤگاگاہیئی۔ ہوئی

ہے۔ اس کی ائھی مہن قربی 23

انسکر ہوئیہ مہن اور 40 ہزار ی

قربی ملازمینہ مہن۔ گرورزیورہیہ،

کی اس چا بھی۔ چس کو چند

لکھوں کی وہانہ میں کلسٹریف

کو دیا کھی - نہچھئے بھی ہو۔ ہوا ہی

ہا لوک جو چھائی۔ مہن ویں هونا

ہے۔ چس کو پرہوش نہیں چائے]
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Apna kala shikar karein bhi dhungna ansaty
tehot hai as aap ne as aap karein dhungna ke
tarique kii baraye mein kii kahaa ke aap baalak
maasii hii aor aisa koiyya teereen kii
cii bimari kii dor karein ka nehun hii
ciisaa tehfore ansatii mohint aile kahaa
as mein hii kaha chahatii
ap kii aap kii yehii hii raha
- aas taryo ke aap ne aap ko
purikar ve aap baraye mein banata hii kii
baraye mein mein ne bata deyii daalii
ve baraye mein bata deyii - dehan mein
kiiw aarhangii prunnalekii hii mein
aikey chawal ki watta aap kehii tak
ciiy tiitii nekii aor jhun kii
baraye mein aap ne bata zorshor hii
naka hii as aap ke bidadia haiii hii
ve jawahorii hii aas mein as ka bawre
mein deyaa hii -

Apna kii kaha deyii hii aap kii jawahorii mohi
baso baalakii mohi hii ye mahiyyat
baat nehun hii - kaha deyaa kii
aheen nehii saaree bataaen hii mein
heitii aik baalakii mohi tarique hii - hii
bijayiye hii aor mahiyyatii banta hii
kissi kii kahanii damaakii kii aheen nehii
kii aap deyaa haiii deyaa -
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 - Ap bharo
saajii kehte hii dham kii aap nehii nehii
dhamii dhalii kii aap kii aap aayi
hii aik mohi hii aor aik jhunii kii
bimarii ka daa tookaa ka aheen nehii
dhamii dhamii dhalii kii aap kii aap
kii aap aayi
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 -
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 -
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 -
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 -
Aap nehii dhulii ka deyaa 12 -
فقط طریقہ سے پریس راوی ہو کر آپ کے سانٹینس سے ہر ہٹھ - تو میروا کہ یہ شکوں کہ آپ اس سلسلے میں ضرور کیجیں کہ کوئی وہ جس طریقہ ہے اچھے سانٹینس پریشان ہیں اور نیویورونیٹ ہوئے اور خود کشی کر یہ ہوئے اگر یہ سلسلہ جاری رہا تو ایک دین هدفستان میں سانٹینس - نام کی کوئی جدوجہد رہ گئی - میں نے آپ کو کوئی انصاف ساہب کے ہم ہوئے ہی دیگر یہ کہ انہوں نے ہیں ہر یہ 200 روہنی کی ملازمت جاہی ہے ایکیک درخواست آپ سے یہ کوئی ہے کہ یہ کہ یہ کوئی جدوجہد تو آپ ہی کوئی کہ یہہ ہیں کوئی کوئی دلی شدید کر دیس یہ سب ہے یہ باقی بہماری کی جو یہ یہ ہوئے دلی سے موسوم ہے کہ ہیں کوئی کوئی تو آپ یہ کہ لیے کہ نہیں تک کت جدوجہد لیوک ہوئے سے اس کے معاملہ میں انہوں نے کوئی ہیں اور جب تک نک کہ یہ انہوں نہیں کہنا رہتا جب تک یہ انہوں نہیں سانٹینس کے معاملہ میں ہوئے رہا کہ کوئی کوئی سانٹینس رپسچپ
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I have been under the impression that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a knowledgeable person. Now, today, Sir, if you listen what he is saying in his speech, you will see that he has shown that his knowledge is two decades old. Now, he says that in 1970, PL-480 is ten years old. That again proves that his knowledge is ten years old. That was a time when out of three breads consumed by us, one bread was being imported from America. Today, the position has reversed. We are eating foodgrains and we are exporting out of three breads, one bread to Russia and other friendly countries. That he does not know and he thought that these scientists are Congress-I members. Sir, just like he attacks Members of Parliament, of Congress I or Ruling Party, he has attacked the scientists in the same tone. Sir, scientists are doing very good work in this country. They are not only equal to the other scientists of the world but superior to other scientists of the world, and specially brilliant cadres are there, and specially during last ten years, they have covered the whole countryside with their research. The food production in 1950 was only 5 crores tonnes. But it is 13 crores of tonnes today and how it has happened? It has happened only on account of the efforts of our scientists and they have done wonderful work. They must be appreciated. I appreciate very much our scientists. They are the pride of the country and they are producing wealth in this country. They must be treated very honourably and our Mr. Rao Birendra Singh is giving full freedom to the scientists and they have got full freedom. If there are any grievances of any of these scientists, they can immediately bring to the notice of Mr. Bosu himself. Why it is not brought to the notice of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? Whenever such things are brought to our notice, immediately we bring them it to the notice of the Government and get them redressed. Mr. Bosu said that scientists have got a god-father. Here Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has got neither God nor god-father. If at all he has got, they are in other countries, not in India.

Sir, ICAR has to go out of Delhi. This is the demand persistently being made by the Opposition. Sir, if this sort of demand is entertained, the Opposition will demand that the Parliament, the whole Government of India, should move out of Delhi. What is this? That is the point. Shri Ranga said that it is correct. The Parliament should meet in Delhi and also in Hyderabad. There is a demand for that also.

Sir, now they said there are teams of Directors and Officers going to foreign countries. Why should not our scientists and specially our Directors go to foreign countries? There should be no ban and there should be full freedom so that they may learn and teach other countries what is being done in our country.

Sir, as a matter of fact, I request the Minister to encourage as many scientists to go out of India as possible.

SHRI Rao Birendra Singh: There will be none left in India then.
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

If some scientists go, we have got many to replace them. Sir, now our scientists are bringing out general bulletins, periodicals, reports and most of them, are without any price and they are doing wonderful work. It must be appreciated.

I don't want to go into details about all the improved varieties of seeds. They have done research on 23 varieties of foodgrains. Now the produce is being improved. They have proved that our land is capable of producing 3 times more than what it is producing. We have to take advantage of all these things. They are now developing seeds which will resist all the diseases. We have to take advantage of them also.

It was said that there is shortage of foodgrains in our country. The other day I happened to be in Calcutta. In the Calcutta shops, there is plenty of rice which is available at controlled price. If Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants to contradict it, let him go to Calcutta and do it. There is so much of foodgrains. We are exporting foodgrains to Russia and neighbouring countries. A day will come when we will be able to export a lot of foodgrains.

Now about pulses and oilseeds. There are many research stations, located not only in Delhi but also in Hyderabad and other places. There are 21 agricultural universities and several agricultural colleges. They are all research centres. We should not think that the Pusa Institute is the only research centre. There are so many scientists working in other centres, and doing very good work.

ICAR has made this country very prosperous. The milk yield has gone up. Fisheries have been developed well. Our Bengali friends can take as much fish as they like, not only from the sea, but also from inland waters.

About groundnut and other things also, I can speak. But I don't want to take the time of the House. I congratulate every scientist working in this country, and also congratulate our Minister Mr. Birendra Singh Rao and other Ministers. In the end, I request him to give all facilities to the scientists. The Minister should call the scientists and ask them how much money they want and what facilities they want; and as per their requirements, these things should be sanctioned. Scientists should not be equated with IAS and similar officers. Scientists work for 24 hours a day, and are all the time thinking about research. They should be treated nicely. We appreciate the good work done in the ICAR.
भी कुण कुमार मोहन]

पाई, जो कुछ हिंदुस्तान सरकार कृपया प्रधान
देने के बाद इस संस्था द्वारा किया जाना
चाहिए था, क्या उसने किया है ? भाज्य
हमें इस पर सम्मिलता से विचार
करना होता है। यह एक विषय ऐसा है
जो बलत ही गतिमय है भार इतर से भी
उत्तर से भी काफी बातें कही जा चुकी है।
मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं
कुछ एक इतिहास ही वेना चाहता हूँ।
क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इसी संस्था के जो
किसी समय डायरेक्टर थे, फिर डायरेक्टर
जनरल बने, फिर एविजनल सेक्रेटरी
बने भार जो व्यापार कमान के
मेंबर है क्या उनका दृष्टिकोण हमें
व्यापारिक रहा है, भार राजनीतिक दृष्टि
से वह प्रचारक बन कर इस फांस्व में नहीं धारा
है ? मैं ज्यादा डिब्बिय़ में न जा कर
गेहूँ को एक किस्म संसार 64 जो मैस्किन का
है उसका हमेशा ही देशा बाहर हूँ।
इसकी काफी बातें वह नोक समय में भी
हो चुकी है भार राजनीतिक सम्मला में भी हो
चुकी है। व्यापारिक ही इसके उपर
करी सिंह जा जुके है। मैं समझाता
हूँ कि कुण मद्द जी ने उनको देखा होगा।
मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन किस
प्रकार का बांटना, किस प्रकार का प्रचार एक
व्यवसायी संस्था के डायरेक्टर ने भारतीय
वंश पर किया था उसकी बात ही मैं
बताता चाहूँ। उन्होंने 1967
के भार इस घोषणा की थी कि गामा
किस्म भार पराक्रम के प्रकार का विकार
फान कर संसार 64 में प्रप्रकाशन परिवर्तन
कर दिया है जिस के बाद उन्होंने यह मिठा
करता चाहा कि जो मैस्किन की संसार
64 थी भार जिस का नाल रंग था भार जो
हिंदुस्तान के नोक का निर्देश नहीं थी, उनको
उन्होंने गरजती बना दिया है भार उसकी
राती वही प्रकृति बनते नागी है। उन्होंने
यहाँ भी घोषणा कर दी थी कि इस
संसार के अंत्य में नायन की
मात्रा 1.68 से बढ़ कर 4.60 प्रतिशत
है भार प्रोटीक की मात्रा 14 से बढ़ कर
16.1 प्रतिशत हो गई है। इस घोषणा
के बाद जिस प्रकार से इसकी धारणामयता
हिंदुस्तान की एन्टाइकोपंडिया के भारत उदाहरण
दर्रा तथा धारणामयता ने इसकी धारणा उढ़ाई
सो जी याप जान से है भार मैं समझता
कि इससे ज्यादा समानता पाते चित्र भी
व्यवासिक के लिए भार इस लाइफ के व्यवासिक
के लिए दूसरी नहीं हो मक्की ही। जैसे
मैंले पहले कहा कि राजनीतिक
दृष्टिकोण इस मामले में नहीं प्रभावित जाना
चाहिए। भी राजनीतिक धर्मांतरण
के द्वारा इस सरकार भी संसार 64
के बारे में उन्होंने किया भार जिस
को हमारे द्वारा जीव रचाय नीतियाँ बता
गुप्ता भार डॉ. रामन ने गनत बनाया भार
इस कारण से उनको किनारा सफर करना
पढ़ा है इसकी भी भार जानते हैं। पत्रहृ
दोनहुँ गाम हो गए है वह बात को भार
उनका कमर चेतन इतना हो कि उन्होंने
मात्रा भी भार उन्होंने ही नहीं व्यापारी-
द्रीय जमन के बाने माने व्यवासिकों तक ने
भी उप को मत बनाया था। लेकिन फिर
भी भार नक ने सफर कर रहे हैं। यही
स्थिति प्रचार व्यवसिकों की भी हुई।

इतना ही नहीं, एक सार 1972 के
भार भी गाम मंगाविन्यास के भार तथापि
भावना में उन्होंने यहाँ न कह दिया था कि
बाहर का उपयुक्त किम के द्वारा पुराती
किमांक में जहाँ 12 दिवस अन्तिम है। भार इस
उपयुक्त किम में 82
दिवस अन्तिम है। भी
मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रचार भारत देश
के लिए, इस भाय विवादात्मक में
बाहर संस्था के जो डायरेक्टर जनपत बने बैठे हैं,
मक्की का कारण बन सकते हैं भार इस
से ज्यादा बहा मक्की धार इन्हें सकता
है। राज महान को इस पर सम्मिलता
के साथ विचार करना होगा। प्रत्यय
यह नहीं है कि भार शी राज है या कस्बी
बराबर थे। प्रश्न यह है कि हम देश की इस प्रकार की सबसे बड़ी संस्था जो है उसके वैज्ञानिक पूर्व युग के पूर्व जाने के साथ, इसलिए कि उस्में सब भीला या जी यह उत्तर है। 1

प्राप्त यह भी देखा कि हमारे देश में धार्मिक लोग वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि हैं। उन्होंने दालों बांटे। हमें तेज बांटे। करोड़ों लोग फार्म ऑफिस जाता है। जब प्राप्त देश के वैज्ञानिक मिशनों के पारा यह कह सकते हैं कि उस्में सब देश की सूचना का या दूसरी दालों प्राप्त के बारे में मुख्यतः प्राप्त की प्र एक्षर पत्रिका की कार्यान्वयन के कार विधि निकाली है प्राप्त इसके पारा यह है ? घोर तृप्त त्रिक से जब घोर कबड़े दिये जा रहे हैं तो यह भी विचार करना होगा कि प्राप्तन स्वभाव का कर बड़ा। यह सच है कि उपयोग कर बड़ा है, निकट किस कारण के पारा है ? प्राप्त हमें कम्प्यूटर ही करना है बंद देखा होगा कि पहले कितनी भूम भी मानना की जाय सकती है, पहले कितनी भूम विपन्न होती थी। घोर घोर कितनी हार गई है, पहले कितनी खात दी जानी की प्राप्त कितनी दी जा रही है। बंद नहीं पर बंद मनेंगे कि जो प्राप्त करता है उसके कितने हड़ तक साइटस्ट्री ब्रेन में है। घोर कितना अैया उपयोग करने के लिए विशाल, बंद हुए। क्षेत्र ग्रोश्र खात को दिया जा सकता है।

वाणिज्य कर दी थी कि वैज्ञानिक मूल 10,12 विज्ञान प्रति इंस्टिट्यूट हो सकती है। कहा गया कि मनका के मानद दुनिया प्रौद्योगिक है घोर हुए के मानने सबसे कीमत है। प्राप्त उस मनका को काम में लाया जायेगा तो हुए पीने की नाशस्वस्तकता नहीं है। प्राप्त इतना मनोहर इस संस्था के गंभीर वैज्ञानिक केन्द्र प्राप्त चार लाइन के लिए घोर रामरत्न संग्रह में प्राप्त प्राप्त करने के लिए करेंगे तो देश के लिए बड़ी दुख को बाँट है।

सबसे बड़ी हार बनाना यह है कि जो साइटस्ट्री है, उसकी हमारे देश में कमी नहीं है घोर विश्व के वैज्ञानिकों के मुकाबले में भी किसी से कम नहीं है, निकट दुरुपयोग यह है कि उन वैज्ञानिकों का प्राप्त काम दिखाने का घोर उसके प्राप्त से शेयर पाने का प्राप्त नहीं दिया जाया है। घोर प्राप्त कोई प्राप्त वक्तव्य बढ़ा कर ग्राम काना है तो बड़े प्राप्त सत्तापार नेपो-सिस्टम के प्राप्त पर उन्होंने प्राप्त नहीं ग्राम करते। इसलिए प्राप्त हुए की घटाव कहाँ प्राप्त होती हैं। ऐसी घटनायें प्राप्त घर में एक कहानी को बतला रहे हैं। वे यह दर्शाव देता हैं स्वर्गीय विनोद शाह को जियने प्राप्त हुए के पानियमेट के प्राप्त रही हैं। जिसके फलस्वरूप श्री गंगा-गंगड़ के मंडली को स्वापन हुई। घोर सदन में भी उस पर चर्चा हुई।

प्राप्त यह है कि प्राप्त जो ऐंडेस्ट्री साइटस्ट्री हैं वह प्राप्त फर्याद है लेकर घोर कोट्स में गये हुए हैं, लेकिन दुरुपयोग यह है कि उसके काम जा रहा है कि बूढ़क उस एक सोचाया है, इसके बनार एम्पर घोर एम्पर का दिशा मार्टर घोर नीक्र के समान है। इसलिए उनके कोट्स वह संरक्षण नहीं दे सकते जो एक गवामेट सम्बंध को देते हैं। इसलिए उनके रिट कोट्स में लाई नहीं करती है। कृपया मंथों जो इस पर गम्भीरता में सोचें। घोर बहां पर हाजीबाई है, प्राप्त हुए हैं। प्राप्त उनके कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है, हाई कोट्स घोर सुप्लाई कोट्स में उनके रेमीडी नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए श्रेय मंथ है, घोर जैसा कि केमेंटों ने भी कहा है कि या तो इसको स्टेडियुटरी बैडी बनाया जाय लाइज़
The performance of ICAR (M) on DECEMBER 22, 1980

[ Shri. Kishan Kumar Goel ]

The performance of ICAR (M) has been exemplary. The Institute has achieved significant milestones in various fields of research, education, and development. The dedication and hard work of the staff and faculty have contributed to the growth and success of the Institute.

However, it is regrettable that despite the efforts, there has been no substantial improvement in the agricultural sector. The Institute's role in planning and implementing strategies for agricultural development has been inadequate. The lack of a comprehensive plan for agricultural production has left the Institute's vision unfulfilled.

In the last 33 years, the Institute has been striving to meet the needs of the farming community. However, the progress has been slow, and the Institute has been criticized for its inability to keep pace with the demands of the agricultural sector.

In conclusion, the performance of ICAR (M) has been commendable, but the Institute needs to focus more on the agricultural sector to achieve its full potential.
There should be a greater autonomy and flexibility in its operation.

Do you want more than this?
यदि भी ब्रुम के कहने के प्रति स्वीकार इस संस्था के कार्य-कलापों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाये, तो उसका प्रभाव उन सभी संस्थाओं को खुद करना होगा, जो भ्राज इस भ्रष्ट संस्था के प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। हमारा देश भ्रार भ्राजार क्रिया निवास ध्यान के जीवित नहीं रखा बनाना है। भी ब्रुम के प्रत्यक्ष को शर्मसार करने से ध्यान के मार्ग पर बदला उत्पन्न होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह कोई बढ़ी इस साधन को न पहलाई जाये।

शायद भी ब्रुम के मान्यता में किंतु मैं एक उपाय वैरागी भी नहीं है। जिस तरह भ्रादीमियों की छोटी जानि होती है, उसी तरह पौधों की भी छोटी जानि होती है। जिस तरह इन नामों के वैज्ञानिक प्रदर्शानों से बड़े बड़े संस्थान बुध जानी करते हैं, उसी तरह खराब हवाओं में बड़ी जानि की थी। कहाँ मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इनके विचार भी उन्हें ही बुध नहीं है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने एक छोटी जानि की गंदे तैयार की, जो खराब हवाओं के प्रहार के समान भी बड़ी रहे और मुख्य नया वाद का मुकाबला करने में सक्षम हो।

शायद भी ब्रुम की भ्रान्ति की सीमा तब पार हो गई, जब उन्होंने कहा कि दानों में हमने कोई नया ध्यान नहीं किया, निबंधन का उपयोग नहीं बढ़ाया। यदि मैं भी ब्रुम को प्रत्यक्ष गाव में ने बनाया, तो वह देशों में जहाँ भ्राज की सत्ता वर्ष में एक विश्व करती थी, वहां हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने उसकी प्राप्ति को घटा दर 2: महत्वम है कर दिया है और भ्राज के मार्ग तुरंत चालू का उद्धार भी कर हो गया है। मानिय के सदस्य सिर्फ़ कोई प्राकृती में ही न उम्मीद है, विचार वह जा कर बीच तो इन्हें। निर्देश का हमारा उद्देश्य। 1949-50 में 5.22 मिलियन टन था।
Prior notice is required for referring to the name of any member.

SHRI BIREN德拉AILGNAI NR:NG鸟:
He is a member of the House. He can deny it.

Prior notice is required for referring to the name of any member.

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PAUSA 1, 1902 (SAKA) of ICAR (M)

Mr. Crawford of the Australian National University has said:

"The ICAR has a big prestige outside India...." This is very important.

"...Which is too little recognised within India."

This is true of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

"The Indian research has a key place in the international research system."

The Chairman of the International Agricultural Research, Dr. Ralph Cummings has said:

"India has emerged as a real leader in the world arena of agricultural research and agricultural improvement. Its scientists and research institutions are playing an increasingly strategic and scientific role in the developing countries around the world."

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हमारे बैंजानिकों के साथ एक महान कार्य क्षेत्र है। म विश्वास करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है। म ध्यान करता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान महत्व रखा है।
अन्तर्दृष्टि के लिए प्रतिवेदन करता बाहर हुआ कि प्रत्येक बार चार के बारे में वात को बढ़ा दिया है—उस के समान में हैं 225 नामस्कर कल्पों के बहुत प्रायोजित हैं, वे में भी तौर पर छोड़कर पाकिस्तान और हिंदुस्तान के लिए गेंद के कुछ नमूने वैयाकर करे के दिये, जिन का नाम 227 और 308 था। मैं निवेदन करता बाहर हुआ कि में बुद एक कास्कैर हूँ—जब 227 का गेंद वाया में बुद 32 विवेक तित एकद का प्रारम्भण उस में निया। वह समेटि वा—रस्ट के लिए।

उस रस्ट की समेटिविन्दों के लिए जब उस पर वर्क हुआ नो वह कल्याण मोहा के नाम में प्राया, तजस का प्रारम्भण 32 स्विमेँट के घट कर 16 स्विमेंट रह गया। एक बार में तरक, तजस की ही कल्याण मोहा दोहर किए उन दिनों के बाद वर्क-प्रार करो होते रस्ट की समेटि वा गोर और व्रह वाहरा जी ने उस की समेटिविन्दो के लिए कर दी है।

धार की इस वाण का उद्देश्य है कि एक बार जो बुद ग्या, गेंद के प्रारम्भण में, चार के प्रारम्भण में, प्राया में टूट-एस्ट हो गया है, जब हैकेटर में एक किलोमेटर या दो किलोमेटर का हो फर्क पड़ रहा है, उस में उद्देश्य नहीं हो रहा है। जिना बुद ग्या वा बब्र प्रारम्भिति रहने हुआ है।

इस के साथ ही में यह भी निवेदन करता बाहर हुआ कि सार्टिक्स को जेवे-रेडलिफ से धार करने का बुद छोटा नहीं है। धारी बमु जो ने भेजे के बारे में बताया था, तजस का एक भेजा ने उसका मजाक बना दिया। यह मामला की वात हो नही—राजस्थान में मानदुरा आयपुर, यहाँ से दिखाई है। उस में बхों भेजे में 14 परसिंट घोर छोटी भेजे के बाद 40 परसिंट
[क्षी भोम सिंह]

तक हुई है। उन के मरने की यह फिराक
बहुत ज्यादा है। उन के मरने को बजह
यह था कि उन के खाने का जो राजन
भक्त है। उसे सही तरीके से नहीं दिया गया,
उन्हें मृत्यु मारा गया। है। पाप के से यह
निवेदन भी कर दूः भेदों का पानना बहुत
मुक्त होता है। एक बकरों का
बच्चा तो जन्म मे ही बुद्धने नगाता है निवेदन
भेद के बच्चे की गाँवो मे निकल कर इन
दिने तक बुद्धने का धारत झलनी
पड़ती है। भेद माफ जगह बाहर हुआ है।
लेकिन बकरी गतिया जगह मे भी रह जाती
है। उन की ममता ठीक गरह से नहीं
हुई, उन को निर्देशित कर गया। मैं
जानना चाहता हूँ-पाप के पास काव्य
हार्दिक है, उनके सनाज के लिये हार्दिक
को बच्छो नहीं बेचा गया, 300 मानव
एक साल मे मर गये।

इसी तरह से राजपूताना धोर हरिकृष्णा
के धारत धेरों को पैदा कर बुझ हुई।
सुखदशिया माहब इम समय मोट्टी नहीं
है, उन्होने धोर नाथ राम मो ने प्रेम
के गाएज मानां। निवेदन उन के पार्वत
मे भी वायर्स प्राप्त धोर भी बाहर होगी।
सुखदशिया बी का पार्वत उदयपुर मे
धोर नाथ राम जी का जोधपुर मे है।
भेरा पार्वत जयपुर मे है, उन के बाद
भी वायर्स वहा भी प्राप्त, दम ने उनके
समस्य यहां जात के लिये भेज, निवेदन
धार के उस वायर्स का प्रिटेक्स नहीं
किया। जा सका। धब धब राजपूत
के बढ़ कर हरिकृष्णा नक धा गया है। धोर
अयाद धब दिली नक भी पहुंच गया हो।
मैं निवेदन करता बाहला हूँ कि इस
ममता का पोरत ममता वरना यह
हारी बेहो की पैदा कर को धम कर देनी।

धार की एक नेतृत्व सीढ़ कारपोरेशन
है जो सीढ बांटने का काम करती है।
यह कारपोरेशन किसानो की प्रारम्भिक
निम्न नहीं कर पा रहे है।
इन के पास पुरानी वेराइट्रेक के
सीढ़ तो मिल जाते है, निवेदन नहीं
वेराइट्रेक के मोडस्प्रेस को सीढ
हमारे किसान को करना बाहर है।
नहीं मिलते है। इन के पास जातां
तो करने हैं- क्याम-मो ने लो। इम्युटेशन
वेराइट्रेक प्रवेशित नहीं होते है।
एक धोर नामका है-जीव नब बाहर है।
जब बिजाई का काम बाहर होगा
है।
They are to go to the lab and not to the Secretary and Secretariat.
(ii) There is no academic atmosphere as there is no free discussion on research projects and results obtained.

(iii) Senior scientists insert their names in research papers even though they do not the actual work.

(iv) Purchase of chemicals, glassware etc. take inordinate delay.

(v) Scientists are not allowed to use certain equipment which are available in the Divisions or in the Institute. For example the equipment available in the Division of Biochemistry of IARI are not shared by all the colleagues of the Divisions, or in the Institute. The Nuclear Research Laboratory has several equipments which scientists of other Division normally cannot use.

The Enquiry Committee had felt that most of these complaints are genuine and these should be remedied. The working conditions for scientists should be made attractive so that a scientist would be encouraged to engage himself in research rather than engage himself in unacademic activities. The Enquiry Committee had made several recommendations to improve the working conditions."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 5.15 this discussion started. The House was pleased to allot 2 hours. It is now 7.15. Two hours are over. Still, for your information, there are five hon. Members to speak. The Minister has got to reply MR. Jyotirmoy Bosu has to wind up the discussion. What is the time that you want it to be extended?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : When the debate started, at that time you should have done it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your information Half-an-hour discussion is also there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Half-an-hour discussion has nothing to do with this discussion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Each Member should not have taken more than 4 or 5 minutes. You should have announced it earlier when the debate was taken up. You were giving 10 minutes and 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will take 45 minutes. 2 hours are already over.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) : At the most you can give them two or three minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 5 hours.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : You cannot go on for 5 hours. The House has already fixed the time. The discussion should close now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 2 hours were allotted. Both from the ruling party and the opposition many
hon. Members have participated. Now I consider that the Minister should reply. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will have to wind up. Therefore, I will now ask the Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You must give chance to everybody here.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have fixed only 2 hours. Now it is over. (Interruption) You please go through the proceedings. House gave 2 hours. You wanted 4 hours. But consensus was taken and 2 hours were given. Now the Minister will have to reply. (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why not you allow them ? Let them make their choice, so that we can accommodate two more speakers. Mr. Unikrishnan and another Member may speak. Let them make their choice.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I Will allow only the hon. Members from the opposition. They are only three. Each one should not take more than five minutes. That is all. Now I call Mr. K. A. Rajan. I am not going to call anybody from this side. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Sir, I stand to support the Motion brought forward by Com. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Unfortunately, while the discussion was going on, . . . (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only 15 minutes. They will all speak only for 15 minutes not more. Then I will call the hon. Minister. Order please. Shri Rajan to continue.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Unfortunately, Sir, while discussion was going on on this particular Motion, lot of heat and political overtones were brought in unnecessarily. What is meant by this Motion ? It is not an attempt to belittle whatever achievements have been made by ICAR. Com. Jyotirmoy Bosu has very-well worded his Motion.

The Motion says—

". . . and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully."

This point should be well understood that our country is based on agricultural economy. No serious effort has been made by this Organisation and Mr. Bosu has requested for a Parliamentary Committee to probe into all these matters. This is not Mr. Bosu's contention alone because if you go through the various reports and Commissions of Enquiries you would know the working of this Institution. There are so many institutions working under this Organisation; like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute, etc. There are so many competent bodies like the ICAR Enquiry Committee, National Commission on Agriculture, Gajendragadkar Committee, P.A.C., the Estimates Committee, etc. which have gone into the problem of the research section, laboratory section and other aspects of the working of the ICAR. We are proud of so many scientists who can compete with the international scientists. But if you go through the employer-employee relationship of this Institution, it is giving a picture of dismay and sad. Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would only quote the following from "What Ails The ICAR".

"Everything is not well with the ICAR research institutes, and a thorough and deep probe is called for."—Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA).
The overall performance of IARI scientists in terms of high level scientific contributions is not commensurate with the quality and quantity of the scientific input as well as of the financial outlay. —Report of the Achievement Audit Committee (IARI).

What often passes as fundamental research in agriculture is but a variation of a similar study done elsewhere having little or no relevance to our conditions. Sometimes research workers having no connection whatsoever with the field of specialisation conduct work in sheer oblivion of the actual problem. —Interim Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

One more point I would like to quote to show what is the relationship between employers and the employees of the Institution.

"I think that a time has come again when a scientist will have to sacrifice his life in disgust so that other scientists may get proper treatment. May I bid you good-bye and many more years of dedicated life. I have only one request to make —you may kindly guard the interest of the persons dedicated to work with intelligence."

Sir, this will bear testimony to show what the conditions of the scientists are. The above quotation is from the last letter written by Dr. Vinod Shah, who committed suicide in 1972. This will be a standing testimony as to what is going in the so called institution.

In the appointment of scientists, we have observed that there had been a lot of favouritism. In other things also, we have found that this department is not being run properly so far as administrative side is concerned. In the appointments, there had been corruptions. Therefore, it was suggested by the Estimates Committee that recruitment of agricultural scientists should be handed over to UPSC, but the Government does not want to accept this suggestion also. The Government should clearly state the reasons for not accepting this particular recommendation. Why should it not be made as a Statutory Body or Commission? This is my one question which I would like to be answered by the hon. Minister.

Further, in this organisation some scientists are sent for outside assign-
ments. There have been some allegations that while some people are sent there directly, some of the scientists are asked to resign their posts first and then go. It is a discrimination and should be properly looked into. And if there is anything wrong, action should be taken by the Government.

Further, there have been allegations and perhaps the Minister will be aware of it that important equipments and instruments are stolen away from the laboratories of ICAR. Somebody might have informed the hon. Minister otherwise I am now informing him. It must be found who are responsible for that and how this equipment is being stolen away. All these matters should be properly investigated and the persons responsible for it must be taken to task. It is said that some people at the helm of affairs are also involved in this.

A committee headed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had submitted the first part of its report about the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. That report, is already with the Government. Government must take action on that without any delay. It is also said that the Director of this Institute is involved in some sort of corruption. If it had been stated by that Committee, the whole matter should be properly examined. Before examining that, the Director, CSWRI, should be suspended. Several malpractices and irregularities had been pointed out by the Committee.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How can you suspend anybody without any enquiry?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This can be done if there is a Prima facie case. This Committee has already said something. Otherwise, the Government should hand over the case to the vigilance Department of the Home Ministry so that the matter should be properly investigated.

The ICAR is suffering for lack of housing facilities. There are several scientists of grade two and three, who are without houses. Proper housing facilities must be provided to these people.

With these words, I support the motion and I must say that a parliamentary committee should be instituted to enquire into the whole working of this Institute.

श्री पौल नामकल (फ़िरखः) : सभापति- महोदय, मैं श्री पौल नामकल वहु की मोहन के विनोभ में बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं एक बात कहूँ जिसे नहीं रह सकता श्री वसु एक बुजुर्ग नेता है। वे उनकी अदालत है। एक छोटी सी बात को बड़ी बात कर कहने की। मिसाल के तौर पर इसी हालांकि में उन्होंने एक बार हफ्ते एन्टी-वायोटिस्ट के बारे में। मुझे यहाँ है इस पर यह वह 19 मिनट तक बोले थे और उस में मे जुट थी 17 मिनट तक वह केवल इंडियन साइबियरिस्ट, पेनट्रोसाइबियरिस्ट और वूमीसाइबियरिस्ट पर ही बोले। और एंटी-वायोटिस्ट के नियम यह वह 2 मिनट ही बोले। जहाँ तक इस इंटरपुल्लू का सबा है, मैं यहाँ सहमत हूँ कि जो उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले 33 साल में कुछ नहीं किया है, मैं इस में सहमत नहीं हूँ। घर को यद भूमि हमारे देश में बिरेज की पूर्ववर्त एकड़ 8 गण भी, या उन 3 विवेक में कुछ रूप। माननीय धर्म सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा कि यह हमारे साइबियरिस्ट ने 32 विवेक प्रांत एकड़ पैदा किया है। तो इसी से घराज्ज लगा सकते हैं कि दो विकेड भी हमने किसी तरफ़ की है।

साइबियरिस्ट की बचना कंडिशन के बारे में जो मुन्नीय सत्यों ने कहा है, मैं बहुत हूँ तक उन से मतलबक
The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation (Shri Birendra Singh RAO): I must express my thanks to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for providing an opportunity to this House to discuss, for a considerably long time, the working and the achievements of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is one of the most important research organizations in the country. Mr. Bosu knows it better than many others, because he himself is a member of the general body of that Socie
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And the Standing Finance Committee also.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes; he has, in fact, been more closely connected with it for a longer period than I have been. And I am sure Mr. Bosu knows in his heart of hearts that the work done by this organization, and the various Institutes under it, are remarkable. This is a very vast organization which has spread all over the country during the past few years—with 39 Institutes and coordinated projects, and servicing about 21 agricultural universities in the country, with hundreds of centres, sub-centres and research stations. Almost every agroclimatic region of the country—and in the interior most places—all sciences in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, fisheries, plants etc.—everything is covered in the work that is being done by ICAR and its Institutes.

Some points that have been raised by Mr. Bosu give me the impression that he, being such an old and experienced politician, has perhaps been misled and misinformed by some disgruntled persons among the scientists. Otherwise he would not have made such sweeping remarks against our agricultural scientists, knowing very well that the honour that India has gained in the world community for its contribution to agricultural sciences, would certainly be looked at with an eye of suspicion from various quarters. It remains a fact that even the most advanced countries have highly appreciated the work that has been done in India, and this has been proved from the simple fact that hundreds of agricultural scientists from India are abroad now, on various assignments in different countries, working under the Food & Agriculture Organization, World Food Council and even on many research projects spread all over the world.

Hundreds and perhaps thousands of scientists are now manning our various institutes, universities and other stations. About 4000 scientists working under ICAR, as I said, have mostly been trained either by the IARI which is an older body, now an institute under the ICAR or in some other institutes now under the ICAR.

I would first like to mention a few points which have been raised by several hon. members to save perhaps the time of the House, because, later on, if time permits, I will go into the details of the progress made in agriculture and the increase in production. I am thankful to my friends, Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh, Mr. Ran Vir Singh and Mr. Namgyal for having lightened my work, because they have in they have in reality given almost the entire real picture, a true picture of the work of ICAR to the House and to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to take advantage of it if he so likes.

One point that has been repeatedly made is why ICAR should stay as a society? Why its status should not be changed to that of a body which is independent, autonomous also. It has been stated that the work of recruitment should be handed over to the UPSC. ICAR was a governing body earlier. A society was set up some years back. It is nothing new. This is to provide for better flexibility and autonomy, in fact, that this status has been given to ICAR. Government have considered the matter on more than one occasion after the Gajendragadkar Committee Report, and after the Estimates Committee Report was taken into consideration recently by the government, the government came to the conclusion that this arrangement was perhaps the best that could be for a scientific research body like this. We also thought of asking the U.P. S.C. to undertake the work of recruitment. But again we thought that generally it was felt that U.P.
S.C. was burdened with so much work already that recruitment of scientists might be delayed. There has to be again a certain amount of flexibility in searching for scientists and appointing them immediately it was to reduce the delay and to be able to find the best scientists that were available from anywhere, also to give them certain flexibility in the matter of fixing pay, according to the experience of a particular scientist; even when people with requisite experience were not available, to see that people without the proper experience could also be temporarily appointed on an ad hoc basis to man some of our stations in the interior areas where experienced and highly qualified scientists do not want to go. These were the reasons why we did not accept these two recommendations of the Estimates Committee after the fullest consideration at the Cabinet level. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: No, no, finance does not come in the matter of recruitment.

We have, after looking into the report of the Estimates Committee, taken certain steps to remedy the problems that had been arising from time to time to see that scientists no longer feel dissatisfied. Even this one-member commission has been working in a different manner; some more experts are associated with the one man commission and they have been asked to prepare a panel in order of seniority or in order of preference so that if one person is not available, the first man does not join, the second one would be available.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: Agricultural engineer for fisheries.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know what you have in mind but that only confirms my belief that you have been wrongly informed by some interested persons.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: It has come in the papers.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Instructions have already been issued that if a particular scientist feels dissatisfied and discontented, he can always write to the president who happens to be the Minister in charge of Agriculture. It has been said that the Director General who happens to be a very senior scientist should not preside over the meetings of the ICAR governing body.

SHRI JYOTIRMoy BOSU: Propriety demands that. See the warrant of precedence.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Members of Parliament are made to sit there. What objection is there if the Minister presides?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The constitution will have to be looked into it is a high level decision which we have to take. One thing is clear. There is a policy decision that on these boards or bodies; Ministers themselves do not sit; the Prime Minister or the Minister should not preside over these boards because ultimately they have to take final decision; they have to look into appeals.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Do not have Parliament Members there.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If they feel like this, certainly their views will be taken into consideration. This has been in the Constitution of the ICAR; it must be in other bodies also where Members of Parliament may be sitting. I do not know; the matter will be looked into.
Another sore point of the Opposition Members seems to be the claim of Dr. Swaminathan about developing a particular variety of wheat. This question has been discussed time and again in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BOSU: I did not take any names.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would not like to go into details because this again is a matter where opinions might differ. After all, scientists who were believed wrong hundreds of years ago are to day proved to be right; scientists who are considered great scientists today may be proved wrong after some time. This is a continuous process and one can never be sure which claim is proper and which claim has flaws in it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That was a deliberate attempt to mislead.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There was no deliberate attempt; I make it quite clear. It has been stated that there can be variations in the in line content and other things on account of nitrogen fertility; there can be various reasons. Anyway this is for other experts to go into and committees of experts went into this question. I should request the hon. Members not to raise this issue again and again. We should not try to be little what we have achieved in the field of agriculture.

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BOSU: I had no such intention.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Scientists need all the encouragement and I hope hon. Members do appreciate that a lot has already been done and I hope India will achieve further glory in this matter.

There are general complaints that scientists do not have enough accommodation. I agree that conditions are not ideal. But we have provided substantial amounts of money in the next Five Year Plan to provide enough accommodation not only for working but also for residences. I hope, things will improve in due course of time. There are certain constraints. But scientists also, to my mind, should not be very fussy. Generally, the complaint, which somehow I do not think should come from scientists, is that two scientists are sitting in a room or three scientists are sitting in a room. If there are two or three scientists sitting in a room, it is only for paper work and not for laboratory work. Room is a large place and there is no harm if they sit there. Till such time as we can provide them better accommodation they should try to feel satisfied. What is needed more is the laboratory facilities of a very high order, library facilities, equipment and other things.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sometimes, some people feel disturbed when there are several people working together. In the case of scientists, sometimes, there is a kind of disturbance.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are aware of that and we are trying to remove that.

There is another suggestion—I do not know whether it has been seriously made—that the ICAR headquarter should be shifted from Delhi. What will you do with all the buildings here? Where would you find all the farm land? If politics can creep in Delhi—that may be the purpose of the hon. Member's suggestion—I think, the hon. Member also may be partly responsible for it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRIBORTY (Calcutta South): Is he so powerful?
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I think, he is quite forceful and for such activities, perhaps, he is better than many persons in his own party. Of course, we do not have such people.

My friends, Mr. Goyal, Harikesh Bahadur, Rasheed Masood and many others spoke about suicides among scientists. There have been five cases of suicides from 1960 to date in a period of 20 years. Two of them, it has been established, were on account of personal and family problems and circumstances.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It may be due to frustration out of failure. I do not have full information.

That way I read in the newspapers that somebody from outside related to a scientist came here and committed suicide. He was also, probably, an ex-employee of the ICAR.

Three cases of suicides are attributable to working conditions and certain difficulties in the service matters that the scientists might have experienced. About one of them, we cannot be sure because his body was found in a well. It could not be established whether it was in reality a suicide or a foulplay.

The cases of two scientists have become very well known. They have been discussed in this House and in the other House and among the public. I would not like to go into them. Hon. Members would appreciate that after these cases, Government has been more conscious of the working conditions and the grievances of scientists. We have tried to improve matters, but there can still be scope for further improvement, I do not deny that, but I can assure you that we are doing everything we can to see that scientists are fully satisfied, that they have good working conditions, that they get every opportunity to approach the Government. This is an opportunity that I have not been able to provide to other departments and corporations, but I have ordered that at least half an hour before I have my lunch must be set aside for any scientists to come and meet me if he has anything to say. That has been done. I have certainly received some complaints which were genuine. Things were being delayed. I have asked that those matters should be expedited, but in an organisation which has been there for such a long time and the staff is so large, it takes time to improve things. I hope I shall be able to improve things to such an extent within the next few months or years, if I have the opportunity, that hon. Members themselves will probably appreciate that something good has been done and the scientists would be fully satisfied.

If I may request hon. Members, they should also exercise some caution, because there are a few scientists who give a bad name to the entire organisation and to the whole community.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSE: At the higher level mainly.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not differ with Mr. Bose when he says that some scientists go here and there and try to advance their cause and their service matters, but if I am careful and you expect
me to be careful about that, I would also request hon. Members to be
careful to see that such people are not able to give wrong information
to an hon. Member just to have an
opportunity of having a fling at the
Government, that that wrong infor-
mation is not utilised in this House.
Otherwise, other scientists also suffer.
I shall always be happy to discuss in
detail any individual case which the
hon. Members like. If they feel that
the scientists are not being properly
treated, I will satisfy them that things
are not such as have been presented
to them, or I shall get satisfied
myself after the hon. Members have
convinced me, and then action will
be taken.

I do not know how some hon.
Members have raised the question of.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Decentralisation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Decentralisation and other
things are already there. All the
institutions under the ICAR are more
or less autonomous bodies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : The Director is fully in
charge of the work under him. He is empowered to order postings,
transfers and appointments of scien-
tists up to a certain level, and he also
assesses their work just as five-yearly
assessments are done by the Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Hardly ever done.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : They are done, scientists
are being recruited, they are being
given advance increments, they are
being given promotions at the higher
level, all that work is continuing.
I myself had been worried in the past
when I saw that certain delays had
taken place. Assessment work which
should have been completed in 1976 or
1977 has been done now, but in future
we shall make it certain that these
delays generally do not take place.

Everybody is fully aware of what
has been achieved in Indian agri-
culture, Our wheat production
within the last 15 years or so has
jumped from mere 19 million tonnes
to 35 million tonnes,

20 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thanks to Mexico. You got the
Mexican dwarf red variety seed,.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If he wants to see everything through
coloured glasses, if he wants either
to look this way across the Hima-
layas or that way across the Indian
ocean, I cannot stop him. But I
will only request him also to take
note of what our young Indian
scientists have been doing, With
most of the top-most research institu-
tions in the world we have exchange
programmes, They feel privileged
and happy to have these arrangements
with Indian scientists, How can he
say that we have only learnt from
others and others have not learnt
anything from us ? If there is
something good being done outside,
certainly we want to take advantage
of that. But we always keep
improving upon it, We do not feel
satisfied with what others have been
able to do, In many fields, we have
improved upon it, I hope. our
scientists shall show to the world
that they are second to none,

About rice also, the production
has gone up from 30 million tonnes
in 1965-66 to about 54 million
tonnes. These are our achieve-
ments. Potato was mentioned, We
had a production of only 3.6
million tonnes of potato only 10
years back, At present, within 10
years, we have exceeded 10 million
tonnes, Why ? It is because our
scientists have been able to evolve
disease-free potato seed, They have
even been able to develop resistant
[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

varieties. It is only because of that India has done well not only in foodgrains but also in sorghum, that is, jowar. From 7 million tonnes, we have achieved a target already within the last 12 years of 11.5 million tonnes. In bajra hybrid also, we have made good progress, that is, from 3.7 million tonnes, we have achieved the production of 7.5 million tonnes. But this crop was taken over by a pest-disease and we started going down in bajra production. Again, we are picking up. We have already achieved a target of 5.5 million tonnes. In regard to groundnut, the position is the same. So also in the case of rapeseed and mustard.

In cotton also, they have done wonderful work. Hybrid cotton is produced by hand-pollination which has generated employment for millions of people in the country. It has given the world one of the best developed varieties of hybrid cotton called H.4. The yield per hectare is very high. My colleague reminds me that only a few years back, we were importing cotton. But now we have reached a level of production of 80 lakh bales and we are in a position. Fortunately, due to these developments, due to this scientific work and achievement to export cotton. We are thinking of long-term arrangements of export. About 5 lakh bales we have been exporting this year and we might be even exceeding that. We are also exporting groundnut. Whereas other countries have suffered in groundnut production, India is doing very well. We have achieved a production potential of about 25 to 30 quintals per hectare. The same is the case of potato. These are not insignificant achievements by our scientists.

Another breakthrough is this. I shall call it a breakthrough because many friends have said that there has not been much progress in the field of oilseeds and pulses. This is because these crops are mostly grown in India in rain-fed areas, any area that gets irrigation is utilised for either wheat or rice production. So, these crops get the worst of land for themselves. But due to better seeds developed and short duration varieties, there has been a significant achievement; the short duration mung has been evolved

SHRI JYOTIRMoyy BASU : Baisakhi.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Baisakhi. That can enable farmers to have two crops even in rain-fed areas. This crop can be combined with another crop; it is good for intercropping also—between wheat and rice. This can be sown in only 60 days' period. Similarly, "Arhar" has been developed which has a much shorter period for ripening than the conventional "arhar" that India has had, taking eleven months to ripe.

These and other figures will convince the hon. Members that there have been achievements, though they are partly on account of the adaptability, hardihood, commonsense and the spirit of enterprise of our farmers. But there has been a considerable contribution on account of these hybrid varieties and high yielding varieties of seed; for instance, the dwarf varieties of wheat.

From 1950-51, the progress that we have achieved in the production of certain crops—I would mention the principal crops—is as follows: in rice from 20.6 million tonnes in 1950-51, we have already achieved 53.8 million tonnes in 1978-79; in wheat from 6.5 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 35-55 million tonnes coarse grains from 15.3 million tonnes to 90.4 million tonnes; pulses from 8.4 million tonnes to 12.2 million tonnes, that is, 50 per cent increase in pulses also. The total production of foodgrains which was 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 when our plan started, has come to the level of 131.8 million tonnes in the year 1978-79. We are sure that
we will exceed the target this year and will produce about 134 or 135 million tonnes. We have our targets also fixed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but I would not go into that. In groundnut also, from 34 lakh tonnes, we have come to the production level of 63.8 lakh tonnes. In oilseeds, the five major crops gave us a total of 51.6 lakh tonnes in 1950-51; we have now achieved a production figure of 94.8 lakh tonnes. In cotton we only had a production of 30 lakh bales in 1950-51; now we are producing about 80 lakh bales. In jute also, from 33 lakh bales in 1950-51; we are now producing nearly 65 lakh bales. In sugarcane also, from 57 million tonnes, we have produced in 1978-79 160 million tonnes. In 1977-78 it was 177 million tonnes. Sir, these are some of the figures. Potato—I have given the figures. There has been an increase all around and we feel that this useful work of the scientists was important for the advancement of the country because ours is an agricultural country and whatever can be achieved to attain greatness can be achieved within the shortest time in the farmer's field. I am sure about that and I am convinced and I hope the hon. Members will agree with me and within the shortest period results will be achieved and with these words, Sir, I do not think I should take much of the time of the House. We have made considerable progress and it is not only in the total production but also in the yield per hectare. I would not like to quote the figures for want of time but if the hon. Members are interested, I can provide them.

There was another criticism that enough funds are not being allotted for research work in certain fields like Sorghum, maize, pulses and oil seeds. That is also not true. Mr. Bosu, I have to say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Let us have a longer debate one day.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In the Fourth Plan period for pulses there was an allocation of Rs. 181 lakhs, in the Fifth Plan, it was raised to Rs. 588 lakhs and then in the Sixth Plan there is a proposal to allocate Rs. 970 lakhs. This is a considerably high figure. This shows an increase of 224% over the last Plan period for pulses. For oil seeds, similarly, in the Fourth Plan the allocation was Rs. 253 lakhs, in the Fifth Plan it was raised to Rs. 732 lakhs and in the Sixth Plan it is getting nearly Rs. 1231 lakhs—an increase of 189.33% in the allocation for this research work in oil seeds. Sir, money is no constraint and I hope this government will be able to find the funds for this important work. I do not know. Mr. Bosu generally agrees with me outside the House but here he may find it difficult but still, as dictated by propriety, I will ask Mr. Bosu not to press this motion and to have a few words of praise for the scientific work and the achievements of Indian scientists and to co-operate with this government on improving things instead of taking a wrong course.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (ERNAKULAM): The hon. Minister made a very remarkable report saying that many improvements have been made. What I would like to know is whether there is any method by which we can make a trouble-free Bosu in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: I forget to mention one thing on which Mr. Rao Sahib would agree with me for a change that the Finance Ministry pokes its nose too often and too much in unwarranted areas. For once they must understand the national priorities. They must understand that what the thinkers the world over are worried about is the food problem for the next 2-3 decades.

This is a very important thing. I only wish that my old friend Shri Rao, takes this to the cabinet. This is one point where the House, I suppose, is not divided that agriculture
[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] must have the topmost priority in the country and agriculture without research-base can never sustain. Sir, I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The entire House has clapped for the first time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am most grateful for this. Although it is not the first time that I have the honour of being so applauded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry to say that in the I.C.A.R. during my 2½ years' stay roughly in the Governing Body and in the Standing Finance Committee and also in the Council I could see too much of foreign orientation to our scientists. Well meaning scientists have been made to forget the conditions in my country, the conditions of people who are tilling the lands and their attainments in life. I am very sorry that the dependence on import lobby is extremely powerful still, as a result we have remained dependent on very vital items, all imports. The country, I would say, is without hesitation the U.S.A. because they have the best educational facilities in the sphere of agriculture and training. Our scientists naturally went there and many of them were lured to go there with fat stipends and scholarships and they came back with brainwashing. They feel what the Americans ask them to do is fair and right. Unfortunately it is so. (Interruptions) Not all but there is a sizable section I may tell you one instance. For example, after Comrade Brezhnev's visit in 1974, the Soviet Union if I member offered to give us three hundred karakool sheep, that is the sheep which they never allowed to go out of their country. This is a very rare breed; in every respect, it was a special breed; this gives a skin which is called pellet and is made into topy which costs Rs. 300 each. They said expressly that these sheep should be carried in a pressurised aircraft and these are the do's and don't's—elaborated. What happened? The then Deputy Director General who is now on an U.N. assignment in Bangkok, the day I raised the whole issue in the Governing Body, fainted on the table. I won't mention his name. He immediately got a job under a chair of the American umbrella in Bangkok basking in the sunshine. The sheep were loaded in a Chartered nonpressurised plane which was taken by a private American who was of ill-repute. The sheep were airlifted from Samarkhand. The Russians forgave a Chartered route for some strategic purposes. They deviated from the chartered route and flew some what at a low altitude, I suspect for photographing their areas. Immediately the Russians chased them and they went up and, in that process the sheep were stampeded inside the aircraft and the poor sheep, many of them died there. For want of fuel—they had to do forcelanding in Lahore. Why? Because of this exercise, because of this deviation in Lahore at that time our relations with Pakistan unfortunately—I say unfortunately—was very bad. They would not allow the aircraft door to be opened and it was there for several hours—more than one day or so—and the sheep had to stay inside without water and food. You could understand the condition of the sheep. By the time they brought the aircraft to Delhi, many of the sheep were dead. You Rao Saheb, I would beseech you that you take a team of 20 M.P.s. where the Karakool sheep are and in what condition they are now (Interruptions) I have seen. You will kindly organise a visit. I passionately feel that unless we allow agriculture to grow at the speed that is required we have no chance of survival. I am particularly extremely critical where there is a point for criticism and I am not anxious to please anybody.
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If any M.P. wants to pay a visit to any of the institutions, kindly give your name and you can go there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall give you the dossier, I shall give you the questionnaire. You will allow me to prepare the questionnaire and you give to it them before they go. I call I.C.A.R. a mutual admiration society. I won't mention any name. Mr. Bourlaug, a nobel laureate was given the Nobel prize. How many letters went from the Govt. of India requesting the Swedish authorities to confer on him the rare honour. My information is—two or three. In return he recommended for the grant of Ma^saysay Award to another scientist. I would not mention the name. It is a mutual give and take. I need not go much into the matter.

Rao Sahib, do you or do you not agree that if you remain dependent on foreign, particularly capitalist, countries for your vital requirements without the supply of which there could be revolt in the cities or a rebellion in the country or they will regulate your political decisions or they will dictate your political decisions as you had to undergo till 1971 under PL 480 programme. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Pulses, you can not import, except in Morocco and Egypt pulses are not available so you cannot import. (Interruptions) Now what are they doing? They are dependent for import of edible oil to a very big extent. They are dependent for skimmed milk powder. If skimmed milk powder is stopped for political reasons you will have revolt in many cities.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, I forgot to mention about skimmed milk powder. There were so many things mentioned. At least 3095 LS—9 about skimmed milk powder, I would like to give information to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. About fifteen years ago, the production of skimmed milk powder was only 5,000 tonnes. Today we are producing 70,000 tonnes and there is no import of milk powder on commercial basis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You receive it as a gift.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are not purchasing any skimmed milk powder. If it is a gift for certain purposes and some countries are sending it, then that is gratefully accepted for our nutrition programmes and other things and pulses and certain shortages to be made up. There is nothing wrong in accepting if same friends want to give us some of their surplus skimmed milk powder and we utilise it in the country. But the production figures themselves will impress Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have talked about milk powder. What about poultry stock? Has the amount gone up this year? (Interruptions) Rao Sahib, I am not talking about your balance of trade. My debate is not covering balance of trade. My debate is not on as to whether or not to accept alms from persons who are much more rich than we are. I am talking about dependence on imports. So, kindly accept it gracefully. I am very sorry to say that young friend of mine talked as if I was listening to a jester and in a very light-hearted manner on a serious matter like Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are awaiting your second report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I believe in doing a thorough job. I am not a prisoner of bureaucrats.
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: How long will you take?

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU: Another few days. There were elections and then the Government was put. They quarrelled and all these things (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am told you spent only four hours in that Institute.

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU: It is not necessary to visit formally and be entertained lavishly. That is one thing which I have always avoided. I have been telling the Chairman of the Railway Convention Committee, for instance that all Parliamentary Committees should not accept hospitalities from these organisations whom they are examining.

Rao Sahib said that good scientists are leaving Rao Sahib also sermonned. I would only say, "Treat the men and not the disease." That is the motto of homeopathy. If you cure the man his diseases will automatically get cured. If you go on curing one disease after another it will become an endless exercise. That was why I wrote to your Director-General. What did I write? I asked for the total money spent by ICAR for research on each crop and each animal species during the last ten years. I wanted percentage of area under improved variety for 10 years that they did not give. If they gave the cat will be out the bag. (Interruptions) So, it is not available.

This is the position. I got a letter yesterday where this gentleman said, he cannot give. About 'Achievement Audit' I have elaborately stated that practically there is no achievement audit at all in recent years. What is he claiming? He should understand it. I request Mr. Birendra Singh Rao to ask for the papers. Mr. Rao Saheb, please see why no achievement audit was made. Then you have said nothing about what Dr. Arkare has said; he is an eminent scientist of the one-man commission of the Scientists' Recruitment Board. He has condemned certain things in clear language in a scientific body. Mr. Rao Saheb you are in your usual smooth manner and you said many things. But you have not touched the main point where I have clearly stated that in 33 years there has been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully. Do you dispute that? You do. Then why this import of Rs. 700 crores of edible oil? I said there is no plan for matching our needs fully. Sir, we are sitting on the top of a volcano because of our dependence on others. There is no planning in the sphere of agriculture. There is no assessment of the demand, present future and all that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What did the Agriculture Commission do?

SHRI JYOTIRM OY BOSU: Ask Mr. Rao Birendra Singh. He has not explained. That is my charge. I would like Mr. Rao Birendra Singh to write to me specifying what remarkable work they have done. You examine the minutes of the meeting when I was member of the governing body and the Standing Finance Committee; you will notice that at every stage when I have been a member of the governing Body and the standing Finance Committee I have been pointing my fingers at certain things, putting my fingers saying here you are failing, here you have done nothing; here you ought to do this, and so on. Sir, why don't you spare a little time for this massive organisation so that you can know exactly what the members want to be done? This is a massive organisation but lot of money and enough scope is there. The misled scientists cannot mislead me because my thinking is not that of a prisoner of anybody and there is ample testimony in this matter; you know it better than many others and you are not a new man to is
House. Does it apply to Ministers of the Government? Are they not prisoners of bureaucracy? (Interruptions) I will give one example. I have got many examples. There is the Rs. 72,000 Project for quick maturing of mustard-seeds. They deliberately suppressed it for 9 months—and I am using very strong words—and they gave the money when I started bamboozling them. And then what was the pretext given? It was that the first instalment was for Rs. 12,000, Calcutta University has not complied with the requirement which they wanted them to do. I said, you have given the money, 12,000 or so. Have they complied with the requirement? No, Sir. Then how could you give the money? Well, they were waiting to see if Jyotirmoy Bosu could get defeated so that they could get the money back. There is a very powerful oilseed lobby in this country,—powerful edible oil lobby in this country; they are working with the ICAR. I am charging.

I fully support Prof. Ranga who said that the D.G. cannot sit in judgement on his own activities. He can’t chair the Governing body and the Standing Finance Committee. There is a thing called ‘Warrant of Precedence’ and MPs occupy a fairly high position and in governmental meetings their warrant of precedence should not be lost sight of Rao Saheb, I request you to kindly consider that they are your honourable colleagues and don’t treat them shabbily, Sir. If I wanted to penetrate into ICAR through the back-door, I would not have wanted shifting of its H. Q. Rao Saheb, you made a contradictory statement. The subordinate directors of the Institute are subordinate to the D. G. for administrative as well as financial matters. They have no freedom and what Mr. Rao Birendra Singh has chosen to say is not correct, Sir, he talked about potatoe. If it is all that good, why should it be sold at Rs. 2.50 per kilo? (Interruptions) Now Dal, Why should it be sold at Rs. 6.00 per kilo. The rice yield per acre has come down in Cuttack. Why did it go down? Mr. R. V. Swaminathan is not very far from there. You kindly find out. Now, sugar cane. What is the decline per hectare yield; kindly don’t take the House for a vide. I am charging you how the per hectare yield has come down in many agricultural items. The scientists job is there to increase the production. During 1956-61, per hectare yield of pulses was 495 Kg. and in 1974-79, it was 493 Kg. What are they taking about? Telling tales. There are many things on which a debate of this size cannot cover. It is the biggest organisation and there are a lot of Complications and mismanagements. Rao Saheb I beseech you once again, don’t take anybody from the Opposition, but take your own party-men into confidence and divide the yok and ‘let them do fact finding and report to you so that you are able to do substantial good to the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend that an All party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully.”

The Motion was negatived.

20.3 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LOAD SHEDDING IN THE CAPITAL

भी रसोई मशूर (सहारनपुर): मोह-तरम हिटी स्थिकर साइज, हम दिली की जिस जगह में रहते हैं, दिली में भी साउथ ऐंबेल, नायर ऐंबेल जहाँ कि
श्री रायद मसूद] मेम्बर पालियामेंट रहते हैं, हां, उस विकस्त का बहुत नहीं हो सकता, जो दिल्ली में बॉर के जगह पर रहने वाले लोगों को फिल्टर एक या सवा साल से है। जहां कि यह तस्विर भी नहीं किया। जा सकता कि कभी फिल्टर जायेंगे, वहां भी हमारा तस्विर यह है कि भ्रष्टता से बच तक बराबर बिजली जाती रही है। बॉर जगहों की हालत क्या है, इसका ब्रूडाजा ब्रॉ इससे लगा सकते हैं कि भ्रष्टता से लेकर ब्राय तक ब्राय ही कोई नहीं है। यह ऐसा गया हो जिस दिन बेसु के बारे में कोई फिल्टर ब्राय में न भारी हो। किसी ने किसी जगह का कहीं न कहीं जिक्र होता है चाहे कि इस के प्रादेशिक ब्रायडा का हो जिक्र ही।

तीन महीनों में 812 दफे ब्रूडाजा हुआ है। ब्राय ब्राय इसको जैकलुटिक करने तो यह 8 ब्रूडाजा रोजगार के हिसाब से बेचते हैं। ब्राय इस से ब्रूडाजा लगा सकते हैं कि दिल्ली जैसी जगह में गर्मी के भोजप में रहने वाले लोगों की क्या हालत हुई होगी?

यही नहीं, एक अभिमान बनाने वाली कम्पनी को एक महीने में 42 ब्रूडाजा का सामना करना पड़ा। अभिमान जजनी के लिए जहां बिजली है, इसकी सलाह भ्रष्टताओं में समाप्त होते हैं, वहां पर उसने ब्रूडाजा ब्राय होते हैं। इसी से भी ब्रूडाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि यहाँ की हुकूमत इसका निजी को कुछ नहीं समझती है।

यह जो ब्रूडाजा होते रहे हैं, यह कोई नई बिजली नहीं है। इससे पहले भी काफी ब्रूडाजा हुआ है। ब्राय होते रहे हैं। लेकिन पिछले दिनों में जो ब्रूडाजा देखने में ब्राय है, सबसे प्रतिस्पर्धी बात यह है कि वैगैर फिसी नोटिस के ब्रूडाजा हो जाते हैं। कभी कभी वो घटे के नोटिस के बाद 6, 6, 6, 8, 8 घटे तक विजली गायब रहती है। नब प्रोफारीटी जहां पुरा बाजार क्या जाय, विजली को बॉर नोटिस से कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं। तो जाब प्रमाण कर फिर है। क्यों बेसु का है। यह चौथे इजीलियर के इजीलियर से 8 फिल्टर हुआ है। ब्राय जानते हैं कि नामक किसी के टीलीपोर से सम्बन्ध बनाकर कहते हैं कि मिलिंग-स्टार को भी नहीं होगा से बात करने के लिए। ब्राय गया है। ब्रूडाजा का नोटिस ब्रायबारों को नहीं जा पता है, जिस से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। बेसु के ब्राय। बानु का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

हैदराबाद इलेक्ट्रिकिटी एक्ट के तहत वोल्ट्स घटने की सन्मान में 2.5 परसेट दुर म्यान्स या न्यू—को स्कायन हो सकती है, लेकिन कई लोकलिटी में 50, 60 परसेट—11 घटे तक—ब्रूडाजा हो रहा है।

ब्राय प्रबंधारों में देखने का मिला कि बिजली के मामले में दिल्ली सेल्लो सिलिकेट हो गई है, बहुत प्रभाव भी विजली दे रही है। लेकिन में पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने बिजली की रोजेमेंट कालोनिज को बिजली सलाया कर दी है, क्या उसने लोगों को दिए जाने वाले गलत बिलों के बारे में कोई एक्शन नियोग है, क्या उसने बिजली की चारी के तरफ व्याप दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सारी खूबियों को कुछ बज़हाट है, जिनको दूर किए बॉर हैं कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है।

एक बात तो यह है कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी नहीं कि हम वह भी
कहीं गई है कि शत-दान बागर प्लानिंग के होता है। जब प्राकृतिक रहस्य पूरा बनता है कि कितनी गर्मी को कितने घटे बिजली में महसूस रखा जायेगा, तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि बागर ज्यानिंग के काम हो रहा है।

हमारे यहाँ पावर जनरेटरिंग एमे-रीटी भी दो प्रज्ञान प्रणाली है, जिनका प्राप्त उपर्युक्त में कोई प्राकृतिक नहीं है। उनमें प्राप्त में पूरी कोप्राइमेंटने हुए बिना ढौक, सप्ताह नहीं रखा जा सकता है। इसलिए इस डिफेंस को दूर करना चाहिए।

हिल्ड्वायन एक्स्पर्स में कहा गया है कि इस गड्ढों की सबसे बड़ी बजह— में माफी चाहिए उस तरफ के लोगों से— पोलिटिकल इस्टर्फेयर्स है। प्रागर इस बजह से लोगों को दिखात बिहार पर्यावरण हो, तो यह बहुत तकसील पहल है। 3 तारीख के हिल्ड्वायन एक्स्पर्स में कहा गया है कि डिफेंस क्रिप्ट (एक्स) में क्रमतों के प्रीजेट्स ने जा कर एपिरेटीज को प्रेग्योर्जन किया कि किसी पार्टी-कुल मामलने में एक पार्टिकल से चोटे खरीदा जाये। जब एक प्राकृतिक ने इसका किया, तो लॉर्डटेन-जनरल को शिकायत हुई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस प्राकृतिक से एक्स्प्रेसन काल किया गया। प्रश्नार्थ में यह भी कहा गया है कि नियोजन साहब की तरफ से भी इस्टर्फेयर्स हुआ ग्राम रोजना को इस्टर्फेयर्स से खत्म होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी सबसे बड़ी बजह यह है कि यहाँ के प्रफूल्शन बागर की जगह में रेपोर्ट नहीं है, उनका प्राप्त में हतियार बागर हतियार नहीं है। उसकी बजह है देस्वो—डेस्वो के मुलाजमाण प्रस्त्रेटिड है, क्योंकि एक एमेस्टेट इंजीनियर को एमित्रमूलित इंजीनियर वन ने के लिए 18 साल लग जाते हैं, प्राप्त उसके बागर प्रमोशन का समावेश ही नहीं है। इसलिए उन्में प्राप्त काम के बारे में जो जो नॉना राइट हुआ, यह देखने को नहीं मिलता है। प्रमोशन का तीर्ता ऐसा होना चाहिए कि प्राप्त को दिलचस्पी वर्कर करें।

हेस्ट में तीर्ता करीब 30 परसेंट मुलाजमीन प्रागर बागर पहाड़ से एक्स्प्रेसन पर दर्जा हुए। प्रागर उसी के एक्स्प्रेसन लोगों को तरक देकर रखा जाये, तो वे आयोजन दिलचस्पी बागर में रहे प्राप्त के उस प्राकृतिकज्ञ को पाया पहुंचा सकते हैं। बिल्कुल इस की कि उस के बाद एक्स्प्रेसन पर लोग हृदय जगह से जायं जो नान-टेन्डरकल है प्रागर वे बहुत आचर काम करें।... (धन्यवाद).... अच्छा बना करता हूं, प्रागर प्राप्त भार हूँ गृह। देखिये, ये बोलने भी नहीं देते।

मैंने जो बात कही है वे डिफेंस है प्रागर यह मैंने उसे लिखने नहीं बालामय है कि कोई निर्देशन है प्रागर का, बिना डेमोक्रेसी में यह जहरीला है कि डिफेंस को प्राप्त नालिज में लॉय जाय प्रागर प्राप्त कराएं। इसलिए भी बहुत जरूरी है कि प्रागर उस को एस्टेट करके उसे दूर करें।
[شرح رشید مسعود]

دوسرہ والدہ کو چھپالی ایک یا سوا حال ہے - چہان کہ یہ تصور ہوی

نہوں نہ، چہان کہ یہ بھی جب لی جائے گی وہل بھی ہم انا توجب ہی ہے کہ اس بات کے ان کے جواب

ہے - اور جہاں ہمیں یہ حالت ہوا ہے آپ اس لئے یہ ہوئے

ہیں کہ اس کی اندازہ آپ اس نے لئے سکتے

ہیں کہ یہ حالت ہوا ہے - یہ چہان کہ یہ بھی ہم انا توجب ہی ہے کہ اس بات کے ان کے جواب

ہے - اور جہاں ہمیں یہ حالت ہوا ہے آپ اس لئے یہ ہوئے

یہ کوئی نئی چیز نہیں ہے - اس

سے پہلے نہیں کا کوئی بریک داون ہوئے

ہیں اور یہوں رہے ہوئے - ایک ہی اور

دنون ممن ہوئے بریک داون دیکھنے

مہینہ چہان سب سے ایسی نئے چیز

بات ہی ہے کہ یہ اس بات کے ان کے جواب

ہے - اور جہاں ہمیں یہ حالت ہوا ہے آپ اس لئے یہ ہوئے

ار 08 گھنٹے نک بھی جواب نہ ہے -

یہ - حسابات پر ہے یہ پہچان گھا کہ

گھا وجبہ ہے جب لی اس کو گھیر دیکھنے کے

کوم گھا کو چہان سب سے اس بات کے ان کے جواب

ملا ہے کہ یہ اس بات کے ان کے جواب

08 کلوميٹر دو ہی - ایک چہان سب سے

جادو ہوے ہمیں کوئی تفہیم اسی نیچے

کام مکمل ہوئے کہ یہ مضمون کو یہ کسی

سے بلہ کوئی کوئی یہ پچھنا رہا

پوتنا ہی - بریک داون کا یہ ایک اخباروں

کو نیچہ چہان یہ جس ہے حسے سے لیکھنے

کو پہلے پرانی جوڑی ہوئی ہے - ڈیاپر

کے دوبارہ قانون کا ایک اخبارہ ہوا ہے - ان کے

لیکن ایسے ایک ہے کہ تصدیع چھوٹیس

کہلائی گی سلسلہ منہ 55 پوریتے

کچھ ماننے یا پیش کی زورات ہو

سکتی ہے - لیکن گھا نک لیکھنے میں
Load shedding in the Capital (PAUSA 1, 1902 (Saka))

ناپاہتمہ - مین اپس میں بوری گو آرتھ فیصلہ ہوئے یک تھا تھا۔ سہاچالی نہیں رکھی جا سکتی ہیں - اس لئے اس دے دن کو دور کرنا چاہئے -

انٹرنی ایکسپریس میں کہا کیا ہے کہ اس کوہو کی سبہ سے بڑی چیز - مین معانی چاہوں کا اس طرف کی لوگوں سے - پولیس کی بدولت انٹر نیوز ہے - اگر اس وجه پر لوگوں کو ڈافت اور پرپاشی پہ تو یہ پہت تکلیف دہ بات ہے -

23 تاریخ کے اندرون ایکسپریس میں کہا کہا ہے کہ ہمیں کی متعارف کا کنارا کیوں کر ہمین동ن اس کا روزگار کیوں ہے - اس سے پتہ چلتا میں ایک یا کیوں ہوئے پوری گئی ہوئے جوہردی جانی چیز -

یک بات تو یہ ہے کہ اس کا روزگار کوہو لکھی سے پہلی میں بجھا کی کہ کہنے کے ہوا - هلودویس کا ایک دن ایکسپریس وہے اخدکا سہاچالی میں یہ بات کہی گئی ہیں کہ ہو چیندا روزگار بھی ہوئے پر سیکہ ہیں کہ کہنے کچھ ہون کو کہہ گئے پہلے کے محیم کی ایک کہتی ہے کہ ہوئے پلانک کے کام ہو رہا ہے -

ہمارے ہم ان کار کی جگہ ہیں جو ہوئے پر لیونگ کے کام ہو رہا ہے -

آپورنی وہی دورلے اگے این کہا جین کی ایس میں کوہی کا اقتباسی
Load shedding
DECEMBER 22, 1980
in the Capital
(HAH Dis.)

ुर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय महाजन) : माननीय सरदार ने बड़े बच्चे विचार रखे हैं। उन में कुछ बातों के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक दिल्ली में पाबंदियों का लालकूं है भार की यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि दिल्ली की पाबंदी घोषणा दिन पर दिन बढ़ी होती जा रही है। इस साल के नवम्बर में महीने से पिछले साल के नवम्बर में महीने का मुकाबला करें तो 22 प्रतिशत पाबंदी दिल्ली में ज्यादा हुई। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 20 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हुई। तो दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान के एकर जेड से 12 प्रतिशत पाबंदी ज्यादा हुई नवम्बर के महीने में।

लोड शेडिंग का जहां तक तालकूँ है भार को जरूर खुशी होगी कि लोड शेडिंग नवम्बर के महीने में बड़ी मामूली सी हुई। पिछले साल नवम्बर के महीने में 18 दिन लोड शेडिंग हुई और इस साल सिर्फ दो दिन हुई। दिसम्बर के महीने में पिछले साल 3 दिन हुई और इस साल एक दिन हुई। इसर तिन दिन इस लिए किया कि प्रधान मंत्री का एक पालनी हेलीशृंग है कि हमें एप्रिकल्चरिस्टस को जाब देनी है।

राजस्थान से सन्दर्भ भाई का बहां के एप्रिकल्चरिस्टस के लिए पाबंदी बाहर हों तो भार मंत्री ने कहा कि दिल्ली में लोड-शेडिंग कीजिए हों और राजस्थान में पाबंदी दीजिए। इस लिए यह करना पहला। सिर्फ़ फार्मेंट के लिए यह एडिस्यन लेना पड़ा। हम फार्मेंट के लिए दिल्ली से पाबंदी देंगे हैं। यूरो पीयो के फार्मेंट के लिए प्रॉकोप्लेंस में 11.3 मिलियन यूनिट्स पाबंदी हुई श्री, नवम्बर में 29.3 मिलियन यूनिट्स पाबंदी उन को दी। दिसम्बर में 15 तारीख तक यूरो पीयो के फार्मेंट के लिए हम ने 7.7 मिलियन
पूर्वसूचनाओं का पावर दिया। इसी तरह से राजस्थान का वर्गीयता में 10.6 मिलियन पूर्वसूचना पावर दी और 6.2 मिलियन पूर्वसूचना पावर 15 तारीख दिया। इसी दिन से हमने जम्मू और कश्मीर का दौरा, जी एम वी का दौरा जो परीक्षण के फाइंस की पावर देता है। इस तरह से बाहरी स्टेट्स को भी पावर हमें देते हैं, इतनी भारी पोजीशन दिल्ली में पावर की हो रही है। तो इस तरह तक पावर का खेल किया है दिल्ली में एडीकेट पावर है और नये पावर जोड़ने, नये नये पूर्वसूचना लग रहे हैं जिस से पावर की पोजीशन जन्मिए व दिन इम्यून करती जायेगी। हमारे सेंट्रल पावर स्टेट्स और इससे जड़ता हैं भी लग रहे हैं जहां से पावर हम की मिलेगी।

इसलिए हम नाइट्रा काफी इम्यून कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कानूनी का तालाब है तो मिलते हैं। हमें राजस्थान की सूचना दिल्ली है। इस साल हमने 1.4 रिसेप्टर रिंग को पावर दी गई। सिर्फ़ एक कानूनी रह गई है, उस को भी जड़ता जोजी को पावर देते हैं। जो भी रिसेप्टर रिंग कानूनी है उस को हम जड़ता जोजी को पावर देते हैं। सिर्फ़ एक कानूनी रह गई है—ज्वानापुरी।

तो इसके बाद में जहां तक देसी और बदरपुर का सामान है, हमारी सी ए एक भारतीय के हैं जो जोड़ते हैं जो दोनों को क्रोधभिदेशक करती हैं। बदरपुर और देसी का दौरा इस समय दोनों का झंडा क्रोधभिदेशक है। घराने एक पावर स्टेट्स की एक यूनिट को हम प्लांट मंडिनेस में रखते हैं जो दूसरे पावर जोड़ने में तब तक बाद डाउन नहीं करते जब तक कि दोनों के यूनिट दोष नहीं हो जाती। दोनों पावर स्टेट्स के चीफ इंजीनियरों रोक टीवीएन पर बात करते हैं तथा उनके दोनों के प्रोग्राम का पता रहे। इस जंग से हर हम इम्यून कटेड की कोशिश की जा रही है और दिल्ली की पोजीशन जो है वह बाहरी स्टेट्स से बहुत भारी है और जैसे-जैसे वक्त प्रायोगिक वैसे-वैसे और इम्यून कटेड होता जायेगा।

जहां तक दौरे स्टेट्स का समाप्त है, टैक्सिकल राइड में तो मुख्तन ले चाहिए।
[आय विक्रम महाजन]
हो कोई बेपैटेकांतिस हो। जहाँ तक एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव न्यूर एकाउंट साइड का सवाल है वहां भी शायद एक परसेंट के करीब हो हस्ताक्षर 30 परसेंट की बात जो धारा कोह है उसमें गौर इस फीगर में बहुत काफी पहल है।

प्रमोण नामक जहाँ हो तक ताल्लुक है, हमने एक कमेटी जिते दी है हिकी जनरल मैनेजर की चेयरमैनशिप में धारा उसमें सीनियर भारस्किपर इन्साइड मूल्यांकन के हैं। बाद में हम देखेंगे इस सवाल को।

जहाँ तक लेवर भारस्किपर न्यूक एसोसिएशन का सवाल है, उसकी जिनी प्राक्तन है उनको हम लेब ध्यान से देख रहे हैं। कमेटी बैठा दी है जो उसकी प्राक्तन का देखें धारा प्राप्ती नईमें- देशमें दिस फिर उसके बाद इसका प्रयास जो हमा रह गए है। कोई उनकी पास स्पेसिफिक इंडीकेशन होने में वो दे सकते है। जब भी हम पारंपर शत डाउन करते है धारा प्लांट मेंटिंग होती है तो हर एपिया में मारी थर्मोमीशन लाइन को चौक करता भड़ता है......

को स्वीकार मुद्दा में धारा पुराना बता सकता हूँ नया नहीं।

[शोर्हा रहीम। सूत्र: मीन आम
कॉर इरान बता सकता हूँ, नया नहीं]

भो बिक्रम महाजन: धारा प्रकाश, नवम्बर या दिसंबर का बनाई। सैंस इम्यूमेंट करने में 4-5 महीने लगते हैं। जनवरी में सरकार ब्राह्म थी, तारी पाच महीने प्लान बनाने में लगे धारा चार उसके रिजिक्स हा रहे है धारा स्तर, नवम्बर से इम्यूमेंट होते जून में भी रहे हैं। जब भी किसी एपिया में गत डाउन करते हैं प्लांट मेंटिंग के लिए तो बहुत तारी को देखना पड़ता है, धारामिशन लाइन को देखना पड़ता है धारा प्रवारों में खरी दी जाती है किसे 2 एपिया में धारा नहीं रहनी है। यह तो नाराज प्रान्ती है जिसको करना ही पड़ा है। यह ठीक हो सकता है कि किसी एपिया में कोई तार प्लांट जो हो जाये द कर्मियाँ तेल हो जाए लेकिन हमने एक नया मोनि-टिरिंग सेल बना दिया है इसी में जो रोज इस बात की मोनिटरिंग करता है कि कोई से इलाके में बिना प्लांट मेंटिंग के, यहसे दिसिए कोई एनालाइजेट नहीं किया गया, धारा प्रवा हो गई धारा रोज उसकी रिपोर्ट में पानु धारा है। इस तरह में हम इस बात पर बेक करते है धारा मुख्य खोश है कि जो नया तरीका हमने खपनाया है उससे दिल्ली की पाबर रोजरांन हमें कर गई है। इस के साथ साथ जहाँ तक वर्तमान धारा प्रवारसम के कोराप्रेशन की बात है, में उसकी बहुत सराहना करता हूँ।

में एक बार फिर माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर हम प्राण को उठाकर उसको दिल्ली को बड़ी सेवा की है धारा साथ ही हम भी। बहुत सारे डाउट्स को बड़ी उपयोग करने का मोड़ा दिया है।

भो राम बिलास पालकान (हार्जीपुर): उपाध्यक महादय, समय काफी हो गया है इस लिए में सिफ प्रश्न ही कहना।

पहली बात तो में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाबर जेनरेशन में कमी ब्राह्म है या नहीं? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पाबर जेनरेशन में 65 परसेंट से लेकर 46 परसेंट तक कमी ब्राह्म है? धारापें सारी चीजें बनाती तेजाक यह नहीं बताया अ रिपोर्ट की फिकिनी माना है धारा प्राण कितनी पुरत करती है? साम धारा प्राण कितनी पुरत करती है? साम धारा प्राण कितनी पुरत करती है?

पहली बात तो में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाबर जेनरेशन में कमी ब्राह्म है या नहीं? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पाबर जेनरेशन में 65 परसेंट से लेकर 46 परसेंट तक कमी ब्राह्म है? धारापें सारी चीजें बनाती तेजाक यह नहीं बतलाया अ रिपोर्ट की फिकिनी माना है धारा प्राण कितनी पुरत करती है? साम धारा प्राण कितनी पुरत करती है? साम धारापें यह पता लगाया है कि एक साथ में फिकिना एसा रेस्यू के
भो विक्रम महाजन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पावर जनरेशन का ताल्लुक है, पापको यह बात सुनकर बुझी होगी कि इस साल के पहले अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण पिछले साल 1979-80 के बाद महत्त्वपूर्ण में कमज़ोरः 2,383 और 2,133 मिलियन युगल पैदा हुई थी। इसलिए, विज्ञान की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कमी नहीं हुई है।

एक सादगी सवर्ण : यथार्थ पावर को?

भो विक्रम महाजन : विल्ली में यथार्थ पावर ही है, विल्ली में हादशेरों नहीं है, तो विल्ली साल की घोषणा भाविक विज्ञान पैदा हुई है। यह भ्राप का पहला प्रमाण हुआ।

इस्राम में भ्राप का पास भ्राप है?

उस भ्रान्ति में किसी भी जिज्ञासा पापे संलाई की भ्राप किन्तु इलेक्ट्रिकल जनरेशन हुआ है? में मंद्री महोदय से यह भी जानता जान सकी है कि भ्रापे यह नहीं बताता है किंतु विज्ञान से लीकेज या फिल्टरेज, समाचार पत्रों के मुदाकिक जो है, वह है 4.5 लाख फिल्टरेज-पर-भ्राप। इसमें 5क बार भ्राने के 5 नर्म पंच के जमाने में भ्राप बढ़ाया गया था, में बुझा बाहर हूँ कि क्या भ्रापे कभी इस तरह की भ्राप-भारी वाहरा की है? भवानी जनरल ने बताया, भ्राप जानकारी के भ्रान्ति, 50 जार से धार्मिक धन्यवाद के बारे में, है, इस सम्बन्ध में भ्रापे कोई जानकारी है या नहीं? जून 1980 से भ्रापे पापे यहाँ दूसरे में जनरल मशीन की पोस्ट नहीं है, में जानता लहरा हूँ कि उसके स्थान पर कौन काम कर रहे हैं, कौन काम कर रहे हैं? प्रति बाल, जो राजाधक्ष कमर्टी नियुक्ति की गई थी, उस कमर्टी ने भ्रापी फिल्टरेज पापे का पास दी है। उस कमर्टी की क्या सिफारिश के हैं भ्राप राजनौती से सिफारिश को भ्राप मानते जा रहे हैं?

भो राम विलास पारसबान : जो इलेक्ट्रिकल संलाई है, उसके बदले में कितना हुआ है?

भो विक्रम महाजन : में पापको इलेक्ट्रिकल संलाई के बारे में ही बता रहा है, दूसरे से 102 कोर्डो रूपान्तर भ्राप रहा है। भ्राप इलेक्ट्रिकल संलाई को कोई काम नहीं करता है, यह संयुक्त पत्र विस्तार-प्रयोग करता है। हर साल जो हमारी रेस्टूरें की गोष्ट है, वह 10 परसेंट है। यह भी इम्पेस्टर कर गया है। जहां तक राजाधक्ष कमर्टी की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, इस में काफी रिकेपेशनर नियुक्त हो गई है। उनकी रिपोर्ट को हम में सदन की टेबिल पर रख दिया है। भ्राप क्षेत्र में उन रिकेपेशनर के बारे में कहना शुक कहकर एक पत्र का लग जाया। इसलिए, में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता है कि उन्होंने जो रिकेपेशनर की है। उनका हम एकमात्र कर रहे हैं। उनकी ज्यादा रिकेपेशनर- स्टेटस से ताल्लुक बढ़ गई है, इसके लिए हमें पाप निन्टेंडो की कांस्टेन कुला कर बातचीत करनी पड़ी है। जहां तक हमें पाप निन्टेंडो की कांस्टेन कुला कर बातचीत करनी पड़ी है। तब जब हमें
Load shedding  DECEMBER 22, 1980 in the Capital (HAH Dis.)

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]
Suhagpur Nahi bhege tab tak ye Sifahiran Impibadon Nahi hho satrhi hain. Pahar Ministray ki kahboos hain bulane ja rahi hai. Us mera Rajya Pramukhy Committee ki Rikamdecshan kah hoga, us ke bad hain un ko layoo karegi.


Shri Ravi Mahtab: Jenerol Mannager ka kya huma?
[Shri Rashid Musaon: Jholi Mhnsho]

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]: Yaha par hain kucah Ri—strikai Tirka Pragram bana rahi hain. Iske baare me Yaha Ham Faainal Disison me bhege, tab un ke baare me Fasla kiya layega. Jahaa tak Jenerol Mannager kah post kah talilk hai, us ke Filaat kah Bhrayi, Toke Dhdharem. Mahcapt Nahi hoi rahie hain, jo Prjabed Itrkament hai ham kah kar rahi hain hamne Dilli ke Amni Pichh Briar Prati-nihiyay ko bulaya hai—un se baat kar ke khar ko Fiaaln Fisison Ristikari ke baare me bhege.

20.58 hrs.
The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 23, 1980/2 Pausa 1902 (Saka),